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## This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Chairman Snyder of the subcommittee on Army Appropriations knows whereof he speaks when he calls attention to the danger the nation would be courting by applying any blanket economy cut to the National Defense appropriations. The care with which he and his committee worked to draft a bill providing the greatest defense at the smallest cost would be for naught if a misguided economy axe were wielded on it.

Off for Europe: General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, and Admiral Hugh Rodman, USN-Ret., sail on the SS President Harding as official representatives at the coronation of King George VI. A happier mission than the one that took them to the other side 20 years ago!

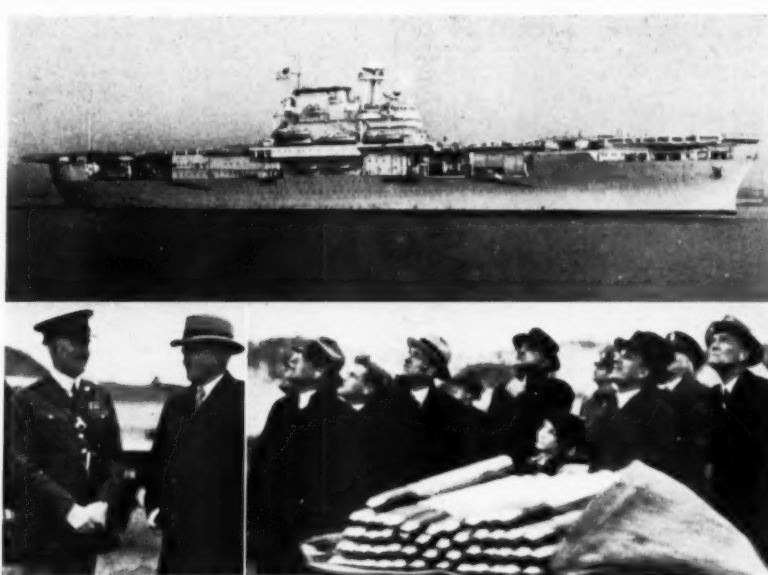
All eyes will center on the Senate Naval Affairs committee next week when Chairman Walsh plans meetings bearing on the Navy's operation of the selection system of promotion. With the facts before them and the evidence of the ill effects on service morale the committee may well be moved to corrective action at an early date. Will the Navy Department permit the General Board's report to go before the committee?

Army-trained Howard F. Rough, former World War pilot, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce. Recognition of the importance of all aviation to National Defense should remain constantly to the fore.

Secretary Swanson says the question of additional battleships beyond the two to be laid down this Spring will not be a subject for consideration until the next Budget is made up next Fall. Meanwhile the British Admiralty announces the placing of contracts for three more capital ships in addition to the two now being built.

Maj. Gen. F. W. Boschen, Chief of Finance of the Army, spoke well when he supported restoration of the reenlistment allowances before the House appropriations committee: "This apparent discrimination is especially marked when it is borne in mind that although there have been repeated increases in pay of employees of the Government... the enlisted men's pay and allowances are indeed less than they were in 1922."

To London: Comdr. William K. Harrell, USN, will leave his post on the USS Saratoga to become assistant Naval Attache at the American Embassy, London, England.



Led by Vice President Garner a Congressional party visited Army and Navy activities in tidewater Virginia last week end. The new aircraft carrier, USS Yorktown (above), now being completed, was inspected at Newport News. Lower left: Brig. Gen. John W. Gulick, USA, with Vice President Garner at Fort Monroe. Lower right: Watching anti-aircraft firings at Ft. Story, left to right, Senator W. R. Austin, Representative Costello, Representative Lister Hill, chairman of the House Military Committee; Senator Minton, John Minton, Representative Buell Snyder, chairman of the subcommittee on Military Appropriations, General Gulick, and Col. Adna R. Chaffee, GSC, USA.

## Navy Selection Study by Senate Group Is Set

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, said yesterday that the committee will meet within the next week or ten days to take up the Navy selection question and lay plans for hearings on the matter.

Senator Walsh revealed that he has written to Senator Morris Sheppard, D. of Texas, telling him that the full naval committee will meet to consider his bill to give special promotion to members of the naval academy class of 1920. Senator Sheppard, earlier in the week, had requested Senator Walsh to appoint a subcommittee to consider his bill. Asked if the Naval Committee will also consider at this time Senator James J. Davis' resolution suspending the action of the selection boards for a year, the naval Chairman said:

"We will take up the Davis resolution and go into the entire personnel question. We will meet first to discuss the matter and then probably fix a date for hearings and have witnesses testify."

Asked if the subject will be considered in open session, the Senator stated that while the first meeting will be executive the hearings will be public. The committee will meet in the matter next week or the week after.

Those interested in the Navy's promotion troubles hailed the announcement of Senator Walsh as promising a new deal for service personnel. The hope was expressed that the committee will embark on a real investigation of the problem (Please turn to Page 731)

## Plan Flight Pay Study

An investigation of flight pay, directed particularly at the feasibility of providing Government insurance as a substitute or partial substitute for the present additional compensation allowed to flying officers of the armed services, has been voted by the House subcommittee on military appropriations.

The subcommittee has decided to ask the House subcommittee on naval appropriations and the Naval and Military legislative committee to join in a study of flight pay, with a view to arriving at some decision prior to the consideration of the Service appropriation bills next winter. Members of the Army subcommittee are interested in the question and at one time contemplated taking some action in this year's bill. It was finally decided, however, that the question was such a complex one that more lengthy consideration should be given to it.

Representative D. Lane Powers of N. J., ranking Republican member of the Army subcommittee, is deeply interested in the flying pay question. He believes that some form of compulsory insurance should be provided as a partial substitute for the present system of allowing additional compensation amounting to 50 per cent of the base pay, and declares that restrictions should be placed on the pay of high ranking officers of the Air Corps, who fly less frequently than younger officers.

## General Craig's Views

In the course of the hearings on the Army appropriation bill Representative (Please turn to Page 743)

## Stress Materiel Needs In Presenting Army Bill

Declaring that the Army is "woefully deficient" in modern weapons and other war equipment, Representative J. Buell Snyder, chairman of the House subcommittee on military appropriations, told the House, Thursday, in presenting the Army's 1938 supply bill, that unless more money is allowed for the Army, "we shall have no armed force at all."

The Pennsylvanian urged that Congress, in providing any percentage curtailment of expenditures, put the funds for National Defense in a preferred position. He declared that "selective curtailment" should be practiced and that the Army and Navy be given a priority with cuts being made elsewhere as far as possible.

Contending that personnel provisions have gotten out of line with materiel provisions, Chairman Snyder said that additional tanks, guns, motors and other equipment must be supplied before any further increases in man power are effected.

While the present strength is not "unreasonable," he said, any further increase in officers of men, he added, "borders on the ridiculous."

"Any man," he told the House, "be he layman or expert, who will sit down and study the War Department budget will soon come to the conclusion that unless budgetary restrictions as to the military arm are appreciably relaxed we shall not have an armed force at all but practically nothing but a force of uniformed men pitifully lacking in essential modern implementation."

"That is a very serious indictment, but I should not be honest with myself or honest with you if I should not tell you that we are woefully deficient in all materiel directions. Why is that? The answer is that there seems to be a distinct unwillingness to deny funds for personnel or to resist legislation which adds to the cost of personnel directly or indirectly and that within the amount which it appears possible to allocate to the military establishment under our budget system there is not enough left to look after materiel needs."

"I am willing to go along with the view that the present personnel, and when I say that, I include all of the civilian components, is not of unreasonable proportions; but until there has been provided modern fighting machines and weapons and accessory equipment in quantities considered adequate for modern day needs, to those of you who favor a proper and well rounded measure of preparation, I beg to express the hope and wish that you will resist any legislation that will add to the cost of personnel until we can do some checking up."

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## Latest Developments in Spanish Civil War Discussed by Editors

Although the Spanish Civil War has been pushed off the front pages by news of national importance, it is still receiving considerable attention in the editorial columns. In the following editorials the latest developments of the war are discussed:

"There has been considerable debate not only concerning the causes of the Spanish war but also regarding the objectives of the two sides," states the Baltimore Sun. "The Madrid Government, resting its legal case on the elections of February, 1936, which brought it into power, declares that it alone truly represents Spanish democracy. The rebels reply that in the 1936 elections the Government parties actually received less than a majority of the votes and won a majority of the seats in the Cortes only through a defect in the election law. The rebels add that, in any case, they are fighting for the Spanish people as a whole.

"To be sure, the rebels have not emphasized the word 'Democracy' in their appeals for popular support. It is also true that General Franco, their leader, has let it be known that, if he is victorious, he will wipe out the Spanish Republic and establish in its place something resembling the Hitlerian state. Until now he has not had occasion to translate his words into action, but on Tuesday he took the first decisive step in that direction by setting up an authoritarian regime in that part of Spain which his armies control.

"In his initial decree as dictator of this totalitarian state he outlawed all political parties except one and proclaimed himself the sole leader of that one party. At the same time he merged all of the semi-military organizations with his private army. His decree, the Associated Press reports, 'combined the two major insurgent political parties, the Falangists (Spanish Fascists) and the Requetes (Carlist monarchists) into a state party similar to the Fascist party in Italy and the National Socialist (Nazi) party in Germany.' All other parties and factions, including the Catholic Popular Action organization, were ordered suppressed.

"Here we have General Franco showing his true colors. It is not democracy that he cares for, but rather a one-party dictatorship with himself as sole leader."

Discussing the war under the title "The Military Lesson," the Wilmington, Del., News says:

"Recently the feeling has been growing in Europe that no major war is coming soon—unless it should break out in the Orient. There are various reasons for the growth of this optimistic spirit. One of the most important, paradoxically, is the long-drawn-out struggle in Spain.

"When that war started it was immediately seen that it might drag the rest of Europe into a struggle that might involve the whole world. There were efforts to bring it to a quick conclusion, because it was believed that the longer it went on the greater would be the danger that it would spread.

### Report Army Supply Bill

The Appropriation bill for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year 1938 was reported to the House of Representatives by the Appropriations Committee on April 27. The Committee reduced the appropriations \$358,079 less than the total recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, but taking into account purchase-of-discharge funds, the net reduction is only \$73,079.

In reporting the measure the committee asserted its belief that more funds should be appropriated for materiel and that "unless funds are to be forthcoming without stint, it would seem that there has to be deferment of personnel expansion and perhaps contraction. There would appear to be no other way to arrive at a balance as between personnel and materiel."

"In his presentation to the committee," the report states, "the Chief of Staff separated the estimates on a functional basis, and it reveals a very interesting picture and a very disturbing picture. The analysis follows:

	Percent
Pay of military components .....	46
Pay of civilian personnel .....	4
Clothing, Regular Army and National Guard .....	3
Subsistence and forage, Regular Army and National Guard .....	8
Maintenance and operation of plant and equipment of all types and acquisition of land .....	15
Training, including civilian components, target practice, and the national matches .....	4
Research and development, procurement planning, and miscellaneous items .....	2
New equipment, including Air Corps .....	16
New construction .....	2
Total .....	100

"Eliminating the Air Corps and the civilian components, the 16 percent for new equipment becomes 4 percent plus, and the committee wishes to stress that point with as much emphasis as possible. Unless there is to be an appreciably larger allocation to the military arm in future budgets, our defense preparation very largely will consist of manpower, un-equipped and unimproved and virtually unprepared to offer resistance to any force equipped with modern offensive

weapons and agencies. We are short of tanks, of armored cars, of semi-automatic rifles, of anti-aircraft guns and accessory equipment, of ammunition, of motors, of guns equipped for high-speed towing, etc. Except much of the motor equipment, these are items, using the language of the Chief of Staff, 'of an exclusively military character, not susceptible of replacement by commercial substitutes or improvisations when they are needed.'

"The picture is one which challenges the policy of continually adding to the fiscal demands of personnel. We are practically at a standstill on housing. There is a draft bill in the Bureau of the Budget now for construction at military posts calling for a total outlay of \$162,000,000. In addition to that, the committee is advised that construction at bases and stations under the Wilcox Act will cost approximately \$115,000,000. The expanded Air Corps itself, expected to be realized by the end of the fiscal year 1940, apart from military personnel, is estimated to impose an additional annual demand of not less than \$20,000,000 in excess of the \$60,500,000 carried in this bill for the Air Corps.

"The committee feels that it should bring these matters to light. The situation is extremely disturbing, and unless funds are to be forthcoming without stint, it would seem that there has to be deferment of personnel expansion, and perhaps contraction. There would appear to be no other way to arrive at a balance as between personnel and materiel.

"There is a ray of hope in the plan recently adopted by the War Department looking to the establishment of a definite and reasonable objective as to the more important elements of materiel needs for current use and as an emergency reserve. The new plan obviously will result in a very considerable reduction of war reserve requirements. It is the purpose of the committee to insist, so far as practicable, upon a crystallization of the plan before consideration of the next appropriation bill begins in order that it may be used as a guide in recommending appropriations in the future. As to essential elements considered necessary to be on hand on M day, there should be accessible to the committee, as the agent of the House, schedules showing requirements,

"Judging from the improving atmosphere, however, the opposite has been true. And one good reason for it is that the Spanish civil war has read the rest of Europe a valuable military lesson. The war in Spain has proved again that no war fought by modern nations can be quickly won. \* \* \*

"Europe is thinking it over. For all nations, the lesson has been wholesome."

The Philadelphia Bulletin describes "the sea patrol of the coasts of Spain which has been undertaken by four powers under the mandate of thirty-seven nations" as an "interesting experiment in international co-operation. It is designed, in connection with the land patrol established on the French and Portuguese borders of Spain, to prevent the further shipment of arms and transportation of troops to the contending factions, and to hasten the day of final decision.

"If carried out with any degree of efficiency and good faith the sea patrol should at least prevent the arrival in Spain hereafter of any considerable number of foreign troops. The fact that it has been possible to get the Fascist powers, Germany and Italy, avowed partisans of General Franco, in line with the others is encouraging for the preservation of peace. In the nine months of its duration the civil war has given ample proof of Europe's present mind to stay at peace. Even the powers that have openly assisted one side or the other have hesitated, each time that the situation seemed critical, to take provocative action from which it might have been difficult to back down without loss of prestige."

"Doubtless as one may be regarding its outcome, the spectacle of the major European powers co-operating in a definite effort to keep peace on the continent is distinctly encouraging," declares the Boston Herald. "It shows at least that the feat is possible. The episode serves also to remind critics of America's proposed neutrality law who allege that it recognizes no 'right or wrong' in a struggle abroad, that twenty-seven European nations apparently believe that peace is preferable even to a defeat of the 'wrong' forces in Spain."

"Contenters in the Spanish war naturally do their best to prevent arms, food and other supplies from reaching their opponents from the outside," says the Seattle, Wash., Times. "In this effort both Reds and Fascists have taken chances in firing on supply ships of so-called neutral nations, few of which are neutral. His British Majesty's Loyal Opposition has been making loud outcry in the Commons because His British Majesty's government refuses to punish General Franco for halting a British ship, laden with supplies for the loyalists and for warning British food ships to keep away from blockaded Spain, but the House sustained the government. The opposition's plea is that women and children are starving in Spain and should be fed. Can you remember what such Britishers were saying a few years ago when women and children in Germany and Austria were in need of food?"

quantities on hand, and an estimate of the cost to supply deficiencies."

### Excerpts from Report

Following are salient portions of the committee's report to the House:

#### Field Exercises

The Budget and bill carry \$851,066 for this highly important type of training. The Regular Army increase is owing to the plan to have an extended field test of an infantry division, to be carried out in Texas, designed to test a change in organization by reason of developments in weapons and means of transportation and communication.

The added cost to the National Guard is occasioned by the plan to have this component participate in the Fourth Army maneuver. Two concentrations are contemplated on the Pacific coast and two in the Middle West, both involving a National Guard division and a Regular Army brigade with various other units attached.

#### Pay of the Army

The number of commissioned officers is 12,175—50 more than the present year—because of the 50 Reserve officers to be commissioned under the terms of the Thompson Act. The number of enlisted men is 165,000. The estimate assumes the maintenance of an average of 165,000 men. The present year average is 156,000. The committee believes that it is safe to assume that the average during 1938 will not exceed 162,000, and accordingly, has made a deduction of \$756,000. Should this prove to be wrong, the thought is to make up the deficit by making an amount of the 1939 Budget immediately available.

#### Medical Flight Pay

For the fiscal year 1936, at the instance of the committee, the number of medical officers who might be in a flying pay status was limited to 5. The Budget for 1938 proposes to raise the number to 36. Prior to 1936 the number had been as high as 76. The committee is not impressed with the need for medical officers to be permanently in a flying pay status. It would hardly seem justified for a mere occasional trip on a medical mission. It would be of value to aviation and the Air Corps, no doubt, to have a limited number of medical officers take the prescribed course of flying training, not to continue as pilots, but better to qualify them for imparting instructions to others of their corps in aviation medicine, and to enable them to study and advise as to the physical characteristics of planes in the interest of the health and efficiency of pilots. It is understood that there are at present three or four medical officers who have qualified as pilots. Holding to the

present number (5) who may draw flying pay, permits of a reduction of \$44,640.

#### Animals

For the current fiscal year appropriations were provided for the procurement of 3,762 animals for the Regular Army and approximately 223 for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The Budget for 1938 provides for 2,622 animals for the Regular Army, 440 for the National Guard, and 200 for the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The committee is recommending all but the 200 for the last-named component, which is in possession of 1,987 animals. There should be a reduction rather than an increase or maintenance of the present number in view of the large quantity of motor equipment recently acquired.

#### Acquisition of Land

The Budget includes provision for the acquisition of land as follows:

Mitchell Field, N. Y. ....	\$1,520,000
Kelly Field, Tex. ....	2,000
Tacoma, Wash. ....	60,000
West Point, N. Y. ....	431,000
Total .....	\$2,013,000

**Mitchell Field.**—The size of the present field does not permit runways to be built of sufficient length for the heavier type of aircraft, and the estimate looks to the acquisition of 342 additional acres not only to overcome this fault but to avoid encroachment of buildings too close to the present boundaries. If it were not for the present investment in the establishment, the committee would be inclined not to recommend the appropriation. Members of the War Department subcommittee inspected the field and are convinced that a real danger exists with the present maximum runway possibilities. The committee is recommending that \$750,000 of the appropriation requested be allowed at this time, because it doubts very much if deals could be consummated sufficiently rapid to require a larger expenditure before the close of the ensuing fiscal year.

**Kelly Field.**—Quoting the Quartermaster General: "The land to be acquired at Kelly Field is nothing more or less than a drainage ditch." The committee recommends this item.

**Northwest Air Base (Tacoma).** The committee is recommending this item.

**West Point, N. Y.**—Members of the War Department subcommittee, three of whom are members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, made a trip to West Point and inspected a great deal of the property. It is planned to buy and particularly the area bordering Popolopen Lake. It is their judgment, and the committee concurs, that purchase should be confined to the Popolopen

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## Representative Ditter Urges Selection Reform

Representative Ditter in a speech before the House yesterday called for action on his resolution to force an investigation of the selection system. His speech follows:

"During the consideration of the appropriations bill for the Naval establishment in the last two years the attention of the subcommittee has been directed to the system which presently prevails for the elimination of Naval officers. As justifications for appropriations have been submitted by the establishment to the subcommittee to build, equip and maintain a treaty Navy, it has become increasingly evident to some members of the committee that this system can neither be justified from the standpoint of its effectiveness in building up the personnel of the establishment nor from the standpoint of its cost to the taxpayers of the country. Mention might also be made in passing of the shameful wastage of man-power and of man spirit, both of which are attendant results of its operations. Considerable inquiry has been directed by the subcommittee on appropriations in the hope that the establishment would take it upon itself to make suggestions which might be incorporated into existing law and which it could be hoped would cure the evils about which such widespread complaint has developed. The inquiry was intended as an invitation to those in the establishment charged with the responsibility to relieve the establishment of the growing criticism directed against it. Unfortunately, nothing definite as yet has been done, with the result that apprehension prevails to a marked degree throughout the service among those men who are affected.

### Danger of Fear

"During the early days of the Roosevelt administration, the President said that the only thing we have to fear is fear. If this is true, it is most difficult to justify a system which is in operation as a part of our national defense program, which inculcates nothing but fear and apprehension in the hearts and minds of the men, which robs them of their initiative and which inevitably makes of the officer group a band of yes men. Nor is the fear confined to the men themselves. But wives and children share the same foreboding as those actually identified with the service.

"The selection system which has been variously labeled as a blocking system, as knock-out system, as a yes man system and which, unfortunately, even has been spoken of as a favoritism system, has to some degree been in operation for a number of years. The basic law governing the number and promotion of commissioned personnel of the line of the Navy is contained in the Naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1917. That law fixed the strength of the commissioned personnel of the line at 4 per cent of the authorized enlisted strength, and established grade distribution percentages designed both with a view to having a proper number of officers in the service grades and for a flow of promotion that would avoid having officers over age in grade with the least amount of enforced separations. The law provided for the advancement of ensigns to the grade of lieutenant (jg) auto-

matically after three years of service as an ensign, and for promotion by seniority to fill vacancies from this grade of lieutenant (jg) to the grade of Lieutenant-Commander, inclusive. From Lieutenant-Commander up promotion was to be by selection. In 1934 the selection system was extended to the grades of Lieutenant, making the system complete except for the automatic advancement from ensign to Lieutenant (jg). In 1935 the law was further amended in order to avoid the early retirement of officers in these two grades of Lieutenant, i.e., Lieutenant (jg) and Lieutenant (sg), who were not selected for promotion by which their services for approximately seven years after non-selection would be continued. The 1934 and 1935 amendments are particularly onerous especially the last mentioned amendment providing for the extension of a seven year period of service for an officer after he has been labeled as unfit and waiting to be cast into the discard. These men are carried as extra numbers and their vacancies in the promotion list, or might be better be said, in the potential victims list are filled by new comers out of Annapolis.

### Expense Unwarranted

"At this point some observation should be made of the unwarranted expense incident to the operation of the system. It should be borne in mind that those officers who are not selected for promotion and who are involuntarily retired from the service are retired on a retirement pay basis which is costing the taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars. This sum will tend to increase year by year with no justification whatever for the expenditure.

"The failure of the department to attempt to correct the abuses or to make any constructive suggestions prompted the introduction of a joint resolution by which operation of the selection system would be held in abeyance until July 1, 1938, and which would enable the department to attempt a cure of the evils complained of in the interim. The resolution is non-political and really should be non-controversial. It should be given the endorsement and support of every man who is interested in national defense and who is interested in a safeguarding of the taxpayers money. The resolution is exceptionally timely in view of the president's most recent declaration that public expenditures must be curtailed. Those of us who are sponsoring the resolution urge its speedy adoption in order to allay the fear particularly to those men who may be adversely effected at the end of the present fiscal year. Defenders of the system have but one excuse for its existence, that is because of the large number of officers in the lower grades a method must be provided by which these officers in lower grades can be eliminated from time to time to ultimately provide for a comparatively small number of officers in the upper grades.

### Compares with Army

"It is significant that the Army has not been enamored with this philosophy and it could hardly be said that Army personnel officers do not compare favorably in efficiency with officers in the Naval establishments. The system has caused not only an unnecessary tax burden upon the American people but has seriously impaired the efficiency of the Navy. We are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to build units of the fleet and at the same time wasting hundreds of thousands of dollars to destroy the morale of the men. Battles are won by the spirit of men—not by the size of ships. This selection system which might well be called the branding system not only eliminates able and ambitious men from the service but ostracizes them from the normal naval contacts and fastens an odium upon them which invites the sneers, the scowls, the castigations and the vilifications of their associates.

### Receives Protests

"Small wonder that protests pour in from those in the service and from others who are familiar with its operation against this veiled and extravagant black-listing of service men. Against this cyni-

cal and secretive boycotting of capable men, against this censorious and vituperative be-sputtering of the reputations of men who at any time may be called upon to defend their country. It is reasonable to suppose that a black-listed, boycotted, be-sputtered service man will have within his heart the spirit of a Paul Jones, of a Farragut or of a Dewey? Can we uphold a system which year by year places an ever-increasing number of officers under a cloud of suspicion? Must we condone this continued vilification? Must we approve this practice of darning with faint praise? Must we excuse this star chamber impeachment proceedings? Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent to equip men for service and by one fell swoop their knowledge and training and their experience are tossed overboard as so much excess baggage, as so much unnecessary ballast, as so much spoiled cargo. But Uncle Sam is to continue to pay a substantial stipend yearly for the rest of their lives to this body of men who have been labelled by the department as excess baggage, or unnecessary ballast, or spoiled cargo, to this body of men which has been eliminated, rejected, excluded and branded. We are disappointed that the naval establishment apparently treats very lightly the entire question. At least a persistent policy of concealment and suppression characterize what, if any, investigation is being made. A recent inquiry by a selected board of officers into the subject has been withheld from the public. The secretary of the Navy has refused to permit its publication.

### Secretary's Statement

"Has the Congress become so helpless or so complacent that it is satisfied with the statement by the estimable Secretary of the Navy that 'in the event I should decide that changes in the present laws are desirable and will tend to increase the efficiency of the Navy, recommendations will be made to the Congress.' I yield to no man in the high personal regard in which I hold the honorable distinguished Secretary. He enjoys an enviable record of public service. He commands not only the respect but the affection of those who know him. I join with many others in paying a deserved compliment to his conscientious discharge of public duty. But his own admission of uncertainty as to the desirability or necessity for changes in the system provides no assurance that continued obloquy will not rest upon more and more blameless, conscientious and trustworthy naval and marine corps officers.

"The General Board has made a study of the subject of the selection system and has prepared a voluminous report. It is fair to assume that the members of the board have addressed themselves diligently and painstakingly to the task assigned to them. Nor should anyone underestimate the gigantic problem with which these men were faced. They no doubt sensed the cumulative criticism which was being directed against the department. They could not help but be mindful of the acknowledged defects in the system. They were probably aware of the mutterings of complaint which were becoming increasingly articulate within the naval establishment itself. They undoubtedly endeavored to accomplish something constructively sound and conscientiously sensible.

### Would Publish Report

"If the ambitions of the board have in any manner or to any degree been realized it deserves the commendation of the American people. Its light should not be hid under a bushel. The American people have the right to know the findings and recommendations of this board. The subject of its inquiry is of interest to every citizen who must help pay the bill for the operation of this present system and who has a real concern in the maintenance of an adequate national defense program. If the report of the board approves a continuity of this system of pensioning men who have suffered the odium of dismissal from the service, why should this approval be withheld from the taxpayer? Has the taxpayer no right to this recognition? Has the department so little confidence in the taxpayer or so little confidence in the justifiableness of its program

## The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. Charles D. Herron, USA, whose nomination to be a major general was confirmed by the Senate this week.

Capt. John H. Towers, USN, and Capt. Leigh Noyes, USN, who will command the USS Saratoga and USS Lexington, respectively.

Brig. Gen. Richard P. Williams, USMC, who has been assigned to command the First Marine Brigade, Quantico, Va.

that the taxpayer is not to be trusted? On the other hand, if the report of the board is unfavorable, should not the taxpayer and probably much more so the men directly effected be acquainted with the facts? If the board suggests or recommends changes should not some action be taken by which these changes can be made effective? What purpose can be served by this furtive under-cover procedure? Why, we ask, must the distinguished board's recommendations be bottled up? Why must its findings be buried and kept in the dark? What good purpose can be served by stifling, concealing, screening, hiding the facts in this manner? Let the American people know more definitely and specifically the details of this gigantic naval establishment, with all of its ramifications. Such a policy will insure to the best interests of the establishment. It will encourage a greater degree of confidence on the part of the public and a more wholesome support to a national defense program. Within the ranks of the officer personnel a healthier reaction will take place. It will know what to expect in the future. It will feel that this entire selection system has been brought out in the open under the searching rays of noon-day.

### Invites Selection Study

"My present purpose is to present to The House this general statement to direct its attention to the policy which prevails, to invite a study of the resolution which has been introduced. In the near future I shall present a detailed statement dealing with actual conditions incident to the operation of the selection system. Findings will be submitted which I have secured from reliable sources. The cooperation of the members is invited in the hope of correcting the conditions which the establishment itself acknowledges need correction. We have but one motive in mind. We are prompted to direct our attention to it as a result of the admission made during the course of the hearings on the naval appropriation bill this year when one of the highest ranking officers, in referring to selection system, said: 'this system undoubtedly can be improved.' If it needs improvement, if correction is in order, if changes should be made, let us address ourselves to the task of building up rather than destroying the morale of the men who in an emergency will be called upon to defend the honor of the nation."

## Navy Selection Problem

(Continued from First Page)

and sweep the veil of secrecy which the Navy Department has thrown over its own investigation of last year. That the Navy Department will oppose any such investigation, however, was indicated in the action of Secretary of the Navy Swanson this week in refusing several requests that he make public the report of the General Board on selection.

Representative J. William Ditter, Republican of Pennsylvania, ranking minority leader of the House naval appropriations subcommittee and originator of the "navy selection holiday" measure, was one of those who called upon the Navy Department to publish the General Board's report. Whether or not the continued opposition of the Department to an opening up of the personnel problem as thus indicated, will be able to block a genuine special investigation, however, remains to be seen.

## Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Chairman Walsh plans hearings on Selection system by full committee instead of subcommittee of Senate Naval Committee; Article by Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, GHQ Air Force Commander, on forthcoming exercises; Plans for increase of National Guard nearing completion; Text of British report on vulnerability of capital ships to air attack; Budget Bureau disapproves new Naval Reserve bill; Digest of Foreign military news?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.



# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## Army Maneuvers

A schedule of Army maneuvers for which funds have been asked for the next fiscal year was given to the House Appropriations committee by Maj. Gen. John H. Hughes, assistant Chief of Staff, as follows:

G. H. Q. Air Force: Eastern seaboard, May 7 to 25, 1938.

Fifth Corps Area: Ft. Knox, Ky., May 1938.

Fourth Corps Area: Ft. Benning, Ga., May or June 1938.

Army War College command post exercise: Location not determined, June 1938.

First Army command post exercise: Ft. Devens, Mass., August 30 to September 4, 1937.

Eighth Corps Area:

(a) First Cavalry Division: Shafter, Polono, Presidio, Ruidoso area, Texas, April to May 1938.

(b) Division test: San Antonio area, July to October 1937.

Sixth Corps Area: Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, August 10 to September 10, 1937.

Fourth Army maneuver:

Camp Ord, San Luis Obispo area, California, August 1 to 15, 1937.

Camp Ripley, Minn., August 8 to 22, 1937.

Ft. Riley, Kans., August 15 to 29, 1937.

Ft. Lewis, Wash., August 17 to 31, 1937.

The funds for the coming exercises, as compared with the cost for the current fiscal year are as follows:

	Estimate 1938	Deviation from 1937
Air Corps	\$75,100	—\$3,928
Philippine Dept.	5,200	.....
Panama Canal Dept.	4,000	.....
Hawaiian Dept.	6,300	.....
Fifth Corps Area	5,812	+5,589
Fourth Corps Area	11,000	—3,908
Seventh Corps Area	.....	—10,446
Ninth Corps Area	.....	—29,144
Second Corps Area	.....	—6,200
Army War College	.....	.....
C. P. X.	6,225	.....
Army command post exercises	46,485	—12,111
Eighth Corps Area	71,909	+71,909
Sixth Corps Area	8,975	+8,975
Army maneuver	199,000	+21,805
Total	440,006	+43,711

## Opposes Additional Promotion

The War Department is opposed to further promotion of warrant officers and enlisted men of the armed services who were advanced to commissioned rank under the War-time Rank Act of May 7, 1932. Secretary of War Woodring has informed Congress.

In a letter sent to the House Military Committee, the Secretary of War opposed enactment of HR 5479, which would promote to the next highest commissioned rank on the retired list the beneficiaries of the 1932 Act. Under that law, warrant officers and enlisted who were given advanced rank during the World War, are promoted to that rank upon retirement, without, however, receiving any additional pay by reason of the advancement. "It is felt," the Secretary said, "that this act provided suitable recognition of the war time services of these men and it is the opinion of the Department that further promotion is not justified or advisable."

## Coronation Uniform

The daily press concerned itself extensively this week with the dress to be worn by Americans attending the coronation ceremonies in England. Some describe in glamorous terms a "special" uniform to be worn by General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, but when the General, about to sail on the SS Harding, was asked regarding his uniform he told the reporter:

"Young man, you should go to a CCC camp and learn about uniforms."

"That story about my uniform," the General added, "was grossly exaggerated. The uniform I will wear is only a modification of the brigadier general's uniform I wore twenty years ago. The only change I have made on it is the insignia of rank."

## Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week eight officers joined the Association and two members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Nomination of the Hon. Harry H. Woodring, shown with General Malin Craig, chief of staff, (left), to be Secretary of War was received with a probation throughout the service this week. Mr. Woodring's nomination was reported favorably by the Senate Military Affairs committee yesterday.



## American Battle Monuments Commission

Under plans announced by Gen. John J. Pershing, Chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, the chapels in the American military cemeteries in France will be dedicated May 30 in conjunction with Memorial Day services honoring America's World War dead in whose memory these chapels were erected.

Other memorials which have been erected in Europe by the United States Government to commemorate the services of the American forces there during the World War will be dedicated between August 1 and August 15. The principal ceremony will be on August 1 at Montfaucon, France, where a memorial has been erected to commemorate the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, the largest battle in American history. The remaining memorials will be dedicated between August 2 and 15, except the one near Chateau-Thierry, which will be dedicated early in October during the time when many members of the American Legion will be on a pilgrimage to France.

## Changes in Army Supply Bill

Following is a schedule of money changes effected by the House Appropriations Committee in the Budget estimates for the Military Establishment Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1938:

	Increases	Decreases
Contingencies of the Army:		
Partly to lessen disparity between this and like naval appropriation	\$5,350	.....
Pay of the Army:		
Flying pay for 5 medical officers, as at present, instead of 36, as proposed	.....	\$44,640
Provide for pay of enlisted men upon theory that average number will not exceed 162,000	.....	750,000
Travel of the Army	.....	195,850
Expenses of courts martial	.....	10,000
Subsistence of the Army:		
Upon assumption that average number of enlisted men will not exceed 162,000	.....	492,750
Clothing and equipment:		
Allow for undrawn clothing payments to 40,000 men, instead of 65,755	.....	276,680
Military posts:		
Disallow projects at Edgewood Arsenal, Md.	.....	1,114,000
Provide for chapel at Barksdale Field, La.	80,000	.....
Provide for school building at Langley Field, Va.	75,000	.....
Acquisition of land:		
Allow toward purchase of land at Mitchel Field, N. Y., \$750,000	.....	770,000
Allow for purchase of additional land at West Point, N. Y., \$150,000	.....	281,000
Instead of \$431,000	.....	.....
Provide for purchase of bombing and gunnery range, California	390,000	.....
Provide for acceptance of site for National Guard training purposes in Mississippi	1	.....
Ordnance Service and Sup-		

plies: Add for equipping 75-mm guns with high-speed adapters	144,000	.....
Rock Island Bridge: Defer painting for another year	.....	12,000
Seacoast defenses: Add for mobile anti-aircraft guns and mounts \$200,000 for the United States, \$300,000 for the insular possessions, and \$300,000 for Panama	800,000	.....
National Guard	1,468,210	.....
Organized Reserves:		
Add for completely complying with terms of Thomson act	941,406	.....
Allow for pay of additional 5,000 14-day trainees on basis of \$104 average, instead of \$121.50	.....	87,500
Reserve Officers' Training Corps:		
Disallow request for purchase of animals	.....	36,000
Disallow request for purchase of motor vehicles	.....	100,000
Reappropriate amount of 1937 appropriation for additional units in lieu of like amount in estimate for 1938	.....	517,850
National matches: Add for ammunition	54,274	.....
Total	\$3,959,341	\$4,694,270
Increase	.....	3,959,341
Net decrease	.....	\$734,929

As indicated in report of the committee, the amount of \$734,929 becomes reduced to \$73,079 when purchase-of-discharge funds are taken into consideration, and when reappropriations totaling \$661,850 are subtracted.

## Propose Industrial Needs Study

Appointment of a Commission of five members to make an investigation as to the extent that minerals essential to the National Defense and the industrial needs of the country are not readily available domestically in sufficient quantities to meet all needs, would be authorized under a resolution introduced in the House this week by Representative Scrugham, of Nev.

## Would Aid Retired Group

Sergeants major of the Corps of Engineers retired prior to June 3, 1916, would be allowed the pay of first grade under a bill (HR 6606) introduced in the House this week by Representative Isaac, of Calif.

## Retirement of General Brigham

The War Department announced this week the retirement of Maj. Gen. Claude E. Brigham, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, effective Sept. 30, 1937, upon his own application, after more than forty years' service. General Brigham's term of office as Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service expires on May 23, 1937. He will be succeeded by Col. Walter C. Baker, at present on duty at Headquarters First Corps Area, Boston, Mass.

## Purple Heart Convention

The Military Order of the Purple Heart will hold its National Convention in Philadelphia, Pa., August 5, 6 and 7, 1937.

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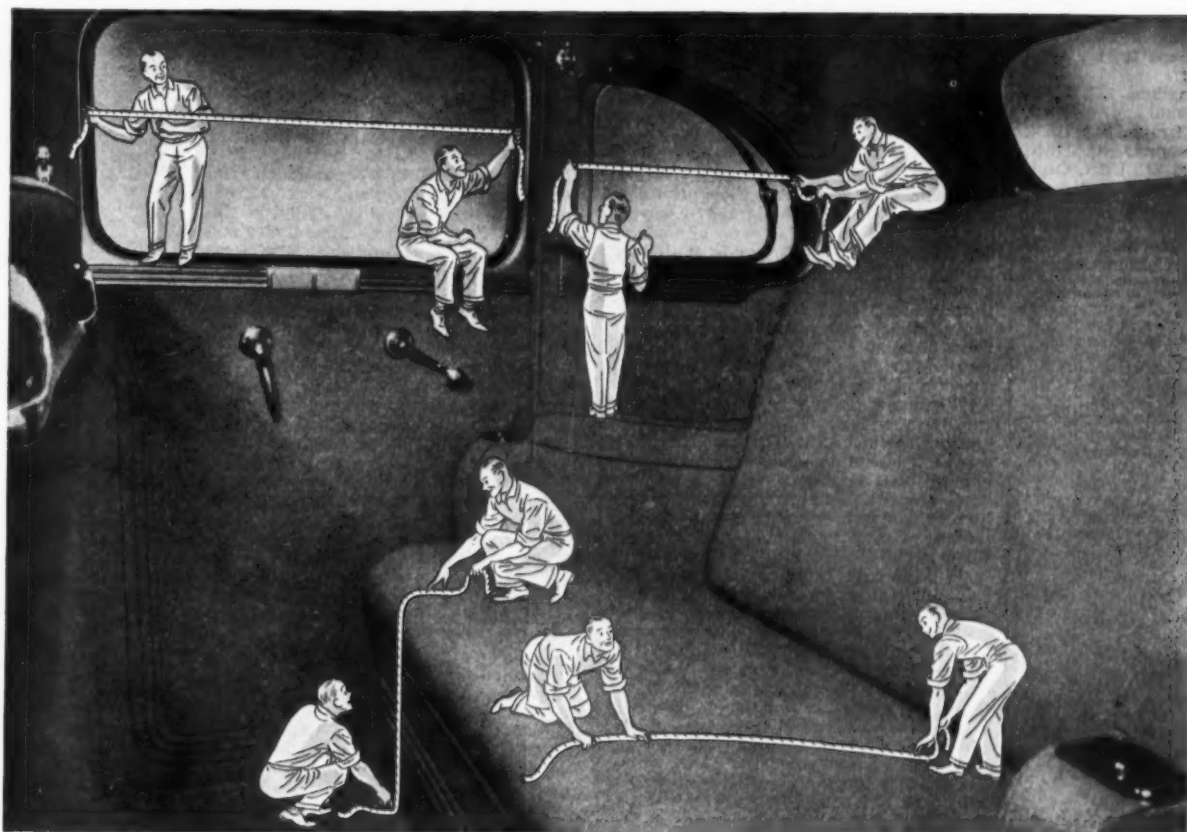
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## THE U. S. NAVY



## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

## Approve Staff Corps Selections

The President approved the recommendations of selection boards of the Supply Corps, the Construction Corps and the Civil Engineer Corps on April 23. A total of 54 officers were recommended for promotion in their respective corps.

Capt. Archibald L. Parsons, (CEC), USN, was selected for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral in the Civil Engineer Corps.

Following is a list of the officers selected together with the membership of the boards which made the recommendations:

## Supply Corps

The Supply Corps Selection Board was convened in the Navy Department, April 12. It was composed of:

Capt. Edward E. Goodhue, SC, USN, President, and Capt. Brantz Mayer, SC, USN, Capt. George R. Crapo, SC, USN, Capt. Roland W. Schumann, SC, USN, Capt. Edward R. Wilson, SC, USN, Capt. Hervey B. Ransdell, SC, USN.

Lt. Malcolm A. Norcross, SC, USN, was recorder.

Following is a list of the officers of the Supply Corps selected for promotion:

## Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander

M. W. Pemberton J. J. Jecklin  
Morris Smellow R. T. Roberts  
R. J. Arnold J. J. Levasseur

## Lieutenants (jg) to Lieutenants

J. O. Wheat R. E. Brown  
A. P. Kohlhas, jr. T. L. Becknell, jr.  
Jack Agnew J. H. Payne, jr.  
W. F. Prien J. W. Boundy  
A. J. Bourgeois W. C. Johnson  
L. D. Boyle O. P. Lattu  
H. W. Spence C. T. Abbott  
C. M. Charneco J. S. McAfee  
Albert Konigsberg P. P. Callaway  
H. C. Haynsworth, jr. Stanley Mumford  
G. W. Foott, jr.

## Construction Corps

This board convened in the Navy Department April 13, 1937.

It was composed of:

Rear Adm. William P. Robert, (CC), USN, President, and Capt. Lewis B. McBride, (CC), USN, Capt. Ross P. Schlaabach, (CC), USN, Capt. Edwin G. Kintner, (CC), USN, Capt. Herbert S. Howard, (CC), USN, Capt. James O. Gawne, (CC), USN, Lt. William E. Howard, jr., (CC), USN, was recorder.

## Commander to Captain

T. B. Richey C. L. Brand

## Lieutenant Commander to Commander

T. L. Schumacher H. N. Wallin  
N. L. Rawlings J. W. Fowler

## Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander

H. A. Schade M. H. Gluntz  
G. A. Holderness, jr. R. K. Anderson  
R. C. Bell, jr. J. G. F. Prescott  
W. S. Kurtz E. C. Holtzworth  
E. E. Sprung A. K. Romberg  
R. T. Sutherland, jr. J. E. Flynn  
H. W. Englund R. A. Pierce

## Civil Engineer Corps

The Civil Engineer Corps Board recommended that Capt. Archibald L. Parsons, CEC, USN, be promoted to Rear Admiral. This board convened in the Navy Department on April 12.

The Board was composed of:

Rear Adm. Frederic R. Harris, (CEC), USN, President, and Rear Adm. Luther E. Gregory, (CEC), USN, Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, (CEC), USN, Capt. DeWitt C. Webb, (CEC), USN, Capt. Ralph Whitman, (CEC), USN, Capt. Greer A. Duncan, (CEC), USN.

Lt. Carl W. Porter, (CEC), USN, was recorder.

Officers of the Civil Engineer Corps selected for promotion were:

## Lieutenants to Lieutenant Commanders

J. R. Perry A. S. C. Wadsworth  
H. A. Bolles H. G. Clark  
W. F. Wesanen G. K. Brodie

## New Chief of ONI Arrives

Rear Adm. Ralston S. Holmes, USN, has reported to the Navy Department for duty. He will succeed Capt. William D. Puleston, USN, as Chief of Naval Intelligence today. Captain Puleston goes on leave today preparatory to retiring June 30.

## Virgin Island Base

Improvement of St. Thomas Harbor in the Virgin Islands to make it a potential operating base for the Navy and stimulate trade in the islands, has been recommended to Congress by the Chief of Engineers of the Army.

Stressing the strategic value of the Virgin Islands as commanding the approach to the Panama Canal, the Army engineers approved a project for widening and deepening St. Thomas Harbor at a cost of \$743,000. Reports of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and of the Division and District Engineers favoring the plan were transmitted to the House by Secretary of War Woodring with the Chief of Engineers' report.

Under the plan, now before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, an entrance channel to the harbor 36 feet deep and 600 feet wide, would be provided, the work involving removal of a submerged shoal. A break-water, 700 feet long would be built and the anchorage area within the harbor enlarged by dredging so that 125 additional acres of anchorage 33 feet deep will be made available. In discussing the prospective use of the harbor as a naval base, the district engineer declared that as the report was to be made public, "for obvious reasons" the views of naval officials were not recorded.

"In addition to both the self-supporting aspect and intangible benefit of the project," it was stated, "there is the strategic value to the Navy of having an adequate harbor provided at St. Thomas. It will be recollected that one of the reasons advanced for the purchase of the Virgin Islands from the Danish Government, was its strategic position as related to the defenses of the Panama Canal. If St. Thomas Harbor is improved, as proposed, it would be admirably suited not only as a fueling station, but a base of operations as well. In an emergency, a floating drydock could be established on short notice. \*\*\* For obvious reasons, representatives of the Navy Department are loath to make statements relative to national defense that are likely to be made public in a congressional document. Accordingly there is no statement herein recording the views of naval officials."

Formerly a naval station was maintained in the Virgin Islands, but when former President Hoover replaced the naval governor by a civil government about six years ago, the small naval establishment was withdrawn and the station closed. In the past two years, however, a Marine Corps aviation base has been established in the islands, with one squadron of planes assigned thereto.

## Oppose Promotion of Flyers

Legislation granting an increase in rank on retirement for "pioneer" aviators of the Navy and Marine Corps, is opposed by the Navy Department, the House Naval Committee was informed this week.

In a letter opposing enactment of a bill introduced by Representative Melvin J. Maas, advancing one rank on the retired list aviators who qualified prior to April 1, 1917, and who become physically disabled because of defects or injuries resulting from aviation, Secretary of the Navy Swanson said:

"Although the Navy Department recognizes the value of the services of these officers in the early days of aviation, it is of the opinion that special legislation for their benefit is not warranted."

Secretary Swanson estimated that twelve officers of the Navy would be affected if the measure became law. No one in the Marine Corps he said, would come within its terms.

## Navy Mutual Aid

The Navy Mutual Aid Association announces the admission of twenty-four new members during the month of April.

During the month five of its members died, and in each case the last named beneficiary was communicated with immediately. In most cases the total benefit was paid at once in accordance with the beneficiary's wishes.

## Naval Prison Investigation

The Navy Department on April 28 issued the following release to the press:

"On March 16th, 1937, an article appeared in a local newspaper purporting to set forth charges made by Senator Bridges of New Hampshire that dope peddling, organized and open gambling, and perversion existed at the Naval Prison, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This article alleged further that employees at the Prison were cognizant of these conditions but were terrorized to such an extent that most of them were afraid to reveal what they knew, but that a number of them had furnished facts on which the charges made were based. Although the Secretary of the Navy was in receipt of a letter from Senator Bridges stating that he had given no official interview to the Press, nevertheless, on the day that the newspaper article appeared the Secretary of the Navy ordered that an investigation be convened on the strength of this article and a letter from Senator Bridges received earlier in the day stating that information had come to him suggesting the desirability of an investigation.

"Upon completion of the investigation, the Board found no evidence of the conditions alleged to exist in the newspaper article cited above.

"The Board included in its findings specific statements 'That traffic in or use of narcotics does not exist in the Naval Prison'; 'That open organized gambling does not exist'; 'That immoral practices do not exist'; 'That traffic in or use of intoxicants does not exist among prisoners in the Naval Prison although in September, 1936, two prisoners were found by prison authorities under the influence of intoxicants and disciplinary action was duly taken in each case'; 'That favoritism does not exist'; 'That terrorism does not exist'; 'That prisoners are well fed and in a healthy condition'; 'That the Naval Prison is administered in accordance with the Manual for the Government of United States Naval Prisons'; 'That all prisoners are treated impartially and with consideration'; and 'That the Commanding Officer of the Naval Prison has permitted free and voluntary attendance at all religious services.'

"The Navy Department is convinced that the allegations made in the article mentioned are without merit, and has every confidence in the administration of the Naval Prison at Portsmouth."

## Qualify in Aviation Medicine

The following named medical officers of the U. S. Naval Reserve in the Third District have successfully completed the course in Aviation Medicine conducted at the headquarters of the Third Naval District and have been accordingly designated as qualified to conduct aviation physical examinations:

Lt. Comdr. R. C. Cressy, MC-V(S), USNR.  
Lt. Comdr. M. Goodman, MC-V(S), USNR.  
Lt. Comdr. J. O. McDonald, MC-V(S), USNR.  
Lt. Comdr. G. R. O'Brien, MC-V(S), USNR.  
Lt. D. I. Arbuse, MC-V(S), USNR.  
Lt. S. Daly, MC-V(S), USNR.  
Lt. M. R. Furman, MC-V(S), USNR.

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## Naval War College Graduates

The following Navy officers will be graduated from the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., May 14, 1937:

Capt. (SC) William J. Hine.  
Capt. Roscoe F. Dillen.  
Capt. Arthur C. Stott.  
Capt. Nelson H. Goss.  
Capt. Henry M. Jensen.  
Capt. George C. Logan.  
Capt. Ralph C. Parker.  
Capt. (SC) Ellsworth H. Van Patten.  
Capt. (SC) Frank Baldwin.  
Capt. John M. Smealie.  
Capt. Isaac C. Kidd.  
Capt. Charles C. Hartigan.  
Capt. Roland M. Brainard.  
Capt. Augustin T. Beauregard.  
Capt. Emanuel A. Lofquist.  
Comdr. (MC) William E. Eaton.  
Comdr. (MC) Jesse B. Helm.  
Comdr. Thomas E. Van Metre.  
Comdr. Charles H. Morrison.  
Comdr. Holbrook Gibson.  
Comdr. Henry G. Cooper, jr.  
Comdr. Alger H. Dresel.  
Comdr. Franklin S. Steinwachs.  
Comdr. Herbert W. Underwood.  
Comdr. Donald B. Beary.  
Comdr. Edgar M. Williams.  
Comdr. Edgar R. McClung.  
Comdr. John H. Magruder, jr.  
Comdr. Carlos A. Bailey.  
Comdr. Oliver M. Read.  
Comdr. Carroll M. Hall.  
Comdr. DeWitt C. Ramsey.  
Comdr. Leonard N. Linsley.  
Comdr. William I. Causey.  
Comdr. Roy Dudley.  
Comdr. Hamilton V. Bryan.  
Comdr. Paulus P. Powell.  
Comdr. Samuel N. Moore.  
Comdr. Alfred P. H. Tawressey.  
Comdr. Alexander R. Early.  
Comdr. Frank P. Thomas.  
Comdr. Robert W. Cary.  
Comdr. Scott Umsted.  
Lt. Comdr. (CC) Theodore L. Schumacher.  
Lt. Comdr. Miles R. Browning.  
Lt. Comdr. Jerome L. Allen.  
Lt. Comdr. Thomas P. Jeter.  
Lt. Comdr. Thomas H. Robbins, jr.  
Lt. Charles W. Wilkins.  
Lt. Theodore J. Shultz.  
Lt. Hubert M. Hayter.  
Lt. Thomas S. Cameron.  
Lt. John E. Spahn.  
Lt. John M. Sweeney.

The following Marine Corps officers will be graduated:

Brig. Gen. Frederic L. Bradman.  
Col. Joseph C. Fegan.  
Lt. Col. William C. James.  
Lt. Col. Lemuel C. Shepherd.  
Maj. Donald J. Kendall.  
Maj. Omar T. Pfeiffer.

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## THE U. S. COAST GUARD

Graduation exercises will be held at the Coast Guard Academy from Sept. 17 to 20, 1937. The change from June to September was made on the recommendation of the Advisory Board and will enable all graduating cadets to complete three practice cruises during their period of instruction.

### Notes on Vessels

The last of the Coast Guard's new 327-foot cutters, the George M. Bibb, left Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard, April 28, 1937 on a trial trip to Rockland, Me.

Two other new cutters the Alexander Hamilton and John C. Spencer will leave New York for the West Coast May 6. The Hamilton will have as its home base Oakland, Calif., while the Spencer will be based at Cordova, Alaska.

### Urge Permanent CCC

High praise was rendered the Civilian Conservation Corps this week by a committee of the House of Representatives in recommending legislation to make the Corps a permanent agency of the Government.

The House Labor Committee, in reporting H.R. 6561, a bill to give permanent status to the CCC, stated:

"There has been no legislation passed by Congress in recent years which has received such unanimous approval on the part of the American people as that providing for the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps. People in all walks of life have invariably praised the work done by the corps.

"The attitude of the youth who entered these camps has been an inspiration to our people. Enormous benefits have accrued to the Nation by the preservation of our great public domain, including forests, fish, and wildlife. The prevention and control of forest fires, forest-tree pests and diseases, soil erosion and floods,

### Changes of Stations

The following changes in Coast Guard stations are reported:

City Point Station, First District, will be commissioned as an active unit of South Boston, Mass., May 1.

Wacapaue Station, Sixth District, will be decommissioned as an active unit, May 1.

Big Kinnakeet Station, Seventh District, decommissioned as of April 15.

### Dedicate New Air Base

Dedication ceremonies for the new Coast Guard Air Station at San Diego, Calif., will be held May 9 and 10. The field will be known as "Lindberg Field" in honor of Charles A. Lindberg's Trans-Atlantic flight.

as well as many other valuable tasks vital to farm and city have been carefully and faithfully executed by the men of the corps. \*\*\*

"Your committee was unanimous in reporting this bill to make the Civilian Conservation Corps a permanent agency of the Government, and the committee feels that the corps will become a national institution of incalculable benefit not only to the enrollees as to morals, health, and morale; but also to the general public welfare for the conservation and development of the national resources of the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions."

### Navy May 1 Promotions

The following officers became due for promotion today, May 1, 1937, incident to the retirement of Comdr. L. L. Lindley:

Lt. Comdr. Walter W. Webb, Lt. William S. Price, Lt. (jg) Jesse J. Underhill and Lt. (jg) Donald S. Gorden (SC).

There were no promotions in the Marine Corps.

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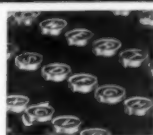
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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN, President and Publisher

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1937

"It were, indeed, a vain and dangerous illusion to believe that in the present or probable condition of human society a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety without the continual support of a military marine."—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 210,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 80,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thompson act; enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

\*Prohibition against payment of reenlistment allowance dropped from Treasury-Postoffice bill, permitting resumption of payments after June 30, 1937.

WE HAVE ASSURANCES that the era of economy which has been inaugurated in Washington does not contemplate any reduction in pay for the Regular Establishments. This is a negative decision which we would expect from the President, as well as Congress who are thoroughly familiar with the inadequacy of the pay schedules. That inadequacy has been evident for years, has been intensified by discrimination in favor of civil employees of the Government, and is becoming the more glaring as a result of the sharp increase which is occurring in the cost of living. The latter condition is likely to continue, as a result of the onward movement in inflation caused largely by the enormous expenditures the Government has made and is planning for next year. In an effort to control the upward spiral of prices, the Administration has engaged in various manoeuvres, such as the discouragement of speculation in bonds and stocks, proceedings against corporations under the anti-trust laws, attempt to effect a "layman's balancing" of the budget, minimization of gold import purchases, etc. But few of the economists in Washington believe the measures taken and projected will be a permanent deterrent to the movement in progress, and anticipate the cost of living will continue to rise. In view of the existing and prospective situation, which will bear heavily particularly upon those whose salaries are established by law, it is the more essential that Congress shall revise the pay schedules of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Marine Hospital Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Such revision should include the commissioned and enlisted personnel. The former have responsibilities as executives which civilians in comparable positions are highly paid to discharge, and the latter do not receive as their base pay even the compensation the President deems necessary for the members of the CCC. It is something that Congress has removed the ban on reenlistment allowances, appropriations for which should be instantly made. But after all that does not overcome the fundamental problem which faces the enlisted men, and, of course, has no relation to the pay status of the officers. It is ridiculous to suggest that failure to cut pay should be regarded as meeting a situation that bears onerously upon the Military and Naval personnel. That situation can be relieved in only one way—revision of the schedules in force NOW, at least to the extent of civilian wage advance which the President has been stimulating almost from the time he came into office.

THERE IS NOTHING MORE important for the Army and the Navy than the maintenance of close and friendly relations with the powerful committees of Congress. The interests of National Defense require an intimate knowledge and sympathetic understanding of the needs and problems of the services on the part of the members of the legislature. This end may best be reached when the legislators know and trust the military and naval experts who come before them in the consideration of policies and appropriations. Before the Congress now is the 1938 Army supply bill and it is to the benefit of National Defense that the able chairman of the subcommittee in charge—Representative J. Buell Snyder—knows and understands those who come before him to defend the military estimates. This spirit was evidenced frequently during the course of the hearings. At one time Chairman Snyder said to General Mallin Craig, chief of staff: "There seems to be a sentiment sometimes among our colleagues that the Army asks for much more than they really expect to get; that if they need absolutely a million dollars for a certain item, they will ask for a million and a quarter, anticipating that at some place along the line there will be a cut. From my observation, I can state sincerely to you and your group, that you have just asked for the amount you absolutely need, and do not ask for a larger amount." Shortly after this expression of faith by the democratic chairman, Representative D. Lane Powers, ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, arose to say that, "In the five years I have been a member of this subcommittee I have never had any officer of the United States Army, or any witness before us, who has displayed the spirit of cooperation and helpfulness to the committee that you have."

## Service Humor

### Restaurant Remarks

Baldy (serving Can Doer at P. X. Restaurant—"Maybe you find pearl in this oyster stew."  
Can Doer—"Maybe so, Baldy but I'll be satisfied if I find an oyster."  
—The Sentinel.

### Easy

1st Sarge—"We'll have only half a day of work Friday morning."  
Soldiers—"Hurray! Hurray!"  
1st Sarge—"Then we'll have the other half Friday afternoon."  
—Diamond Head News.

### Ancient Tactics

Uncle John watched his nephew and some other boys playing at soldiers taking a fort. "Johnnie," he said, "if you and your side can take that fort in half an hour, I'll give you a quarter."

About two minutes later there came an eager cry: "Uncle, can I have that quarter now?" We've taken the fort."  
"That was very clever," said Uncle John as he handed over the coin. "How did you manage it so quickly?"  
"Oh, I just offered the other side a dime to give in," replied Johnnie.  
—Wednesday Nite Life.

### The Real Offense

Mr. Fussbody—"I saw your husband wearing my lavender silk socks."  
The Landress—"That's too bad. He musta mistook 'em for his'n."  
Mr. Fussbody—"That's not the point. At the same time he was wearing a cerise necktie—a most shocking combination."  
—The Veteran.

### Private

"And what led up to the free-for-all fight in which you were participating?" the judge asked Clancy.  
"I dunno, Yer Honor," replied the defendant. "I never was one of them folks to stick me nose in other people's business."  
—USCG Foretop.

### Difficult

Judge—"Speeding, eh? How many times have you been before me?"  
Speeder—"Never, Your Honor, I've tried to pass you on the road once or twice, but my old bus will only do 55."  
—USS Colorado Lookout.

### Guess

Corp—"The sarge says that when he was a boy on the farm they had a mule that was just like one of the family."  
Pvt—"Yes, and I know which one it was."

### Similarity

Doctor—"I don't like to mention it but that check you gave me has come back."  
Patient—"Well, that sure is funny, Doc, so did my headache."

### Ignorance

He—"I want to know, once for all, who is boss in this house."  
She—"You'll be much happier if you don't try to find out."  
—USS Tennessee Tar.

### Flood

The Service Humor Column with your jokes. Mail them to the Army and Navy Journal Humor Editor.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

R. F. J.—According to the Tables of Organization of May, 1917, the Infantry Division had a total of 900 commissioned officers and 27,422 enlisted men. The 1932 Tables of Organization show that the present war time Infantry Division strength is 995 commissioned officers, 10 warrant officers and 21,065 enlisted men. The existing strength is, however, 317 officers and 8,140 enlisted men in the First Division, and 352 officers and 10,933 enlisted men in the Second Division.

R. M. B.—You should reenlist within 20 days after discharge to retain your place on the Coast Artillery Corps eligible list for appointment as Staff Sergeant. But should your name be reached while still away from the Service your name will be dropped from the list as not being available and the 20-day period has no effect, the Enlisted Division informs us.

No appointments made during the period of grace will be provisional pending your possible reenlistment.

Master Sergeant O. W. Conrath, CAC (Art.), is at present stationed with the 14th Coast Artillery, Ft. Worden, Wash.

## IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago  
Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, USA, relinquished the post of Deputy Chief of Staff to Brig. Gen. Briant H. Wells, April 30, 1927. General Conner went to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to assume command of the First Division.

20 Years Ago  
The drain upon the officer-personnel of the Army caused by the war preparations now being made is strikingly illustrated by the recall to active service of Col. William A. Glassford, USA, ten days after his retirement was ordered.

30 Years Ago  
To determine the possibilities of the balloon in warfare, Capt. Charles de F. Chandler, of the U. S. Signal Corps, has been detailed to make a balloon ascension with J. C. McCoy, of the New York Aero Club, Captain Chandler, who is making the trip for instruction, will also profit by a series of test ascensions, which are to be made by the Signal Corps from Omaha and Fort Leavenworth during the summer.

50 Years Ago  
The active list of the Navy consisted on April 16, 1887, of 1,532 officers, 58 naval cadets now at sea; 199 cadets at the Naval Academy, and 7,682 enlisted men.

70 Years Ago  
An interesting account of the first photographs of guns being fired, showing the projectile was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on April 20, 1867. The pictures were taken in England and it was the first time that electricity had been employed to synchronize the camera and the gun.



# War Department Organized Reserves



# OFFICIAL ORDERS



# Navy Department Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG  
Maj. John C. Christophel, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to his home and await retirement.  
Capt. William H. Roberts, (Inf.), from Philadelphia, Pa., to Asst. to QM, Kelly Fld., Tex.  
Capt. John J. Turner, (FA), previous orders amended to read: To 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.  
Capt. James F. Greene, from Panama Canal Dept., to QM Depot, Chicago, Ill.  
Capt. William E. Pheris, Jr., (Inf.), from Panama Canal Dept., to Asst. to QM, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG  
Medical Corps  
Col. Craig R. Snyder, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to his home and await retirement.  
Maj. Oral B. Bollbaugh, from Washington, D. C., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., sailing from N. Y., Sept. 11.  
Maj. Earl L. Parmenter, from Ft. Barrancas, Fla., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for obser. and exam.  
Maj. William F. Sappington, from Ft. MacArthur, Calif., to Ft. Brown, Tex.  
Maj. Frank T. Chamberlin, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.  
Maj. Nelson A. Myll, from Plattsburg Bks., N. Y., to Vancouver Bks., Wash., sailing from N. Y., Sept. 11.  
Maj. James M. Troutt, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
Maj. Norman McL. Scott, from Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for further obser. and treat.  
Maj. Charles B. Callard, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

### Dental Corps

Maj. James J. Weeks, from Denver, Colo., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.  
Maj. William E. Sankey, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.  
Maj. James M. Epperly, from Panama Canal Dept., to General Dispensary, Washington, D. C.

### Army Nurse Corps

2nd Lt. Hulda Svenson, from Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., to her home and await retirement.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.  
Lt. Col. Oscar O. Kuentz, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Carnegie Institute of Tech., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Maj. Elroy S. J. Irvine, from San Francisco, Calif., to Massachusetts Institute of Tech., Cambridge, Mass., sailing from S. F., Aug. 11.

(Please turn to Page 742)

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## NAVY ORDERS

April 22, 1937

Rear Adm. Joseph K. Taussig, ors. March 8 modified. Addl. duty as Cdr. Cruiser Div. 5.

Capt. John H. Towers, det. as ch. of staff, & aide, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force; to command Saratoga.

Comdr. Gerald F. Bogan, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, May or June; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, as exec. officer.

Comdr. Robert W. Hayler, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, May; to Cdr. Dest. Div. 28.

Comdr. Charles E. Reordan, det. as Off. in Chge., Nav. Reserve Educational Center, San Francisco, June 30; to command Henderson.

Lt. Comdr. Allan D. Blackledge, det. CO Nav. Unit, Edgewood Arsenal, May; to New Orleans as gun. off.

Lt. Comdr. Miles R. Browning, det. Nev. War College, Newport, May 14; to Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Ala.

Lt. Comdr. Elmer E. Duvall, Jr., det. command Hovey, April 10; to Nav. Observatory, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur Gavin, det. Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., May; to Langley as nav. off.

Lt. Comdr. Wilber M. Lockhart, det. Nav. Research Lab., Bellevue, May 15; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., as aerological off.

Lt. Comdr. Silas B. Moore, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, June; to VP 7F (Wright).

Lt. Comdr. Thomas H. Robbins, Jr., det. Nav. War College, Newport, May 14; to staff, Nav. War College.

Lt. Comdr. Elmer B. Robinson, det. O. in C. Nav. Reserve Educational Center, New Orleans, May; to Altair as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. Harry A. Rochester, det. O. in C., Navy Retg., Sta., New Haven, May 20; to Wyoming as gun. off.

Lt. Comdr. Charles L. Surran, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy., N. Y. Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, May; to command Fox.

Lt. Bruce B. Adell, det. Naval Academy, May; to Astoria.

Lt. Henry D. Batterton, det. NYd Wash., May; to San Francisco.

Lt. Herbert E. Berger, det. NYd, N. Y., May; to Tennessee.

Lt. Chesford Brown, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to cfo Maury & on bd. as engr. off. when commissioned.

Lt. Thomas S. Cameron, det. Nav. War College, Newport, May 14; to staff, Nav. War College. Ors. April 13 revoked.

Lt. Robert E. Cofer, Jr., det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May; to Portland.

Lt. Edmonston E. Coll, det. NYd, Phila., May; to King as exec. off.

Lt. Anthony L. Danis, ors. March 19 modified. To Naval Air Sta., San Diego, aerological off.; instead Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. Boltwood E. Dodson, det. Nav. Academy, May; to Beaver as nav. off.

Lt. Harold Doe, det. Naval Academy, May; to Minneapolis.

Lt. George M. Dusenberre, det. Naval Academy, May; to Wyoming as asst. engr. off.

Lt. Winston P. Folk, det. Naval Academy, May; to California.

Lt. Graham G. Gill, ors. March 9 modified. To ROTC Unit, Harvard Univ., Cambridge; instead NYd, Boston.

Lt. Walter S. Ginn, det. NYd, Phila., May; to Bushnell.

Lt. Myron T. Grubham, det. NYd, Boston, May; to Altair as engr. off.

Lt. Wallace E. Guitar, det. Aide to Cdt. 3rd Nav. Dist., May; to Louisville.

Lt. James W. Hager, det. Semmes, May; to Arkansas.

Lt. Harry D. Johnston, det. Vestal, May; to Pruitt as exec. off.

Lt. Omer A. Kneeland, det. Naval Academy, May; to West Virginia.

Lt. Harold D. Krick, uncompleted portion ors. March 27 revoked. Det. temp. duty Altair June 5; to staff, Cdr. Cruiser Div. 3, as aide & flag lt.

Lt. John C. McCutchen, det. Naval Academy, May; to Maryland.

Lt. Frank H. Newton, Jr., det. Naval Academy, May; to Pensacola.

Lt. Rollo N. Norgaard, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Earl B. Patterson, det. U. of Calif., Berkeley, May 22; to Semmes as exec. off.

Lt. Alfred H. Richards, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, May; to Chicago.

Lt. Francis L. Robbins, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, May; to Portland.

emy, May; to West Virginia.

Lt. (Jg) Baylies V. Clark, det. VO 4B (West Virginia), June; to VP 2F, Coco Solo.

Lt. (Jg) Arthur S. Hill, det. Naval Academy, Sept.; to VO 2B (California).

Lt. (Jg) Thomas W. Hogan, Jr., det. Barracuda, May; to R-14.

Lt. (Jg) Henry J. McRoberts, det. Naval Academy, June; to Asst. Insp. of Nav. Aircraft, Consolidated Aircraft Corp., San Diego.

Lt. (Jg) Adolph J. Miller, ors. March 11 modified. Duty Nav. Observatory, Wash., instead Hydro. Office, Navy Dept.

Lt. (Jg) Justin A. Miller, det. VB 11S (Astoria), May; to VP 8F, Pearl Harbor, Ors. March 22 revoked.

Lt. (Jg) Thomas B. Payne, det. VB 2B (Saratoga), June; to VP 12F (Langley).  
(Please turn to Page 741)

## MARINE CORPS

April 26, 1937

Col. William P. Upshur, May 1, 1937, relieved from duty in Office of Chief Naval Operations and assigned duty in Reserve Section, Hdqs. Marine Corps, and as OIC. Marine Corps Reserves on May 15, 1937.

Col. Frederick A. Barker, April 30, 1937, det. MB, Quantico; to MB, Wash.

Col. Percy P. Archer, AQM, May 11, 1937, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego; to home to retire, July 1.

Col. Bennett Puryear, Jr., AQM, May 17, 1937, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, to MB, Quantico, duty as PQM. Delay to June 10.

Lt. Col. Robert M. Montague, May 15, 1937, det. 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, to MB, NYd., Boston; delay to June 15.

Maj. Maurice C. Gregory, AQM, June 15, 1937, det. MB, Quantico, to MCB, NOB, San Diego; delay to June 30.

Maj. Donald G. Oglesby, July 10, 1937, det. MD, AE, Peiping, to MB, Quantico, via Pres. Cleveland sailing from Shanghai, July 17.

Capt. Samuel S. Jack, June 5, 1937, det. PG School, Naval Academy; to Calif. Institute of Tech., Pasadena, delay to June 30.

Capt. Richard M. Cutts, June 12, 1937, det. MB, NS, Guam; to 4th Marines, Shanghai, via Chaumont.

Capt. Donald R. Fox, orders March 30, 1937, revoked, det. MB, NAS, San Diego; to MB, Puget Sound NYd.

2nd Lt. John E. Weber, May 2, 1937, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego to MB, NS, Guam, via Chaumont sailing San Diego, May 3.

2nd Lt. Frederick S. Bronson, May 1, 1937, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego; to home to retire July 1.

2nd Lt. Charles W. Harrison, orders dated March 31, 1937 modified. When directed by CO, USS Arizona, prior to departure San Pedro area, April 24, 1937, to MB, NYd., Mare Island.

Ch. Mar. Gor. John F. Evans, May 1, 1937, det. MB, NYd., Charleston; to MB, NMD, Yorktown; delay to June 30.

The following officers were promoted to the grades indicated, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, April 16, 1937, with

date of rank as shown:

Col. Joseph A. Russell, March 1, 1937.

Maj. John Kaluf, March 1, 1937.

1st Lt. William M. Hudson, March 2, 1937.

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Thomas Whitesel, to rank with but after second lieutenant from the 27th day of Dec. 1936.

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### General Craig's Program

During three days of testimony before the House subcommittee on War Department Appropriations, General Mallin Craig, chief of staff of the Army, gave a description of approved War Department programs, described the present state of the Military establishment, and outlined the salient features of the 1937 Appropriation Act and of the 1938 estimates.

Giving an outline of the War Department program of requirements, the General told the committee:

#### Personnel

For some years the War Department has advocated a minimum of 14,000 officers and 165,000 men in the Regular Establishment. Certain factors, among which Air Corps requirements are the largest, indicate that the minimum needs are at present greater than these figures. This subject is now undergoing examinations at the Bureau of the Budget.

For the civilian components the objective is 210,000 officers and men for the National Guard, and 120,000 Reserve officers.

When budget conditions permit, steps should be initiated toward the establishment of an Enlisted Reserve of 150,000. This Reserve is necessary to avoid weakening the effectiveness of Regular Army units during their rapid expansion to war strength by the assimilation of untrained men.

#### Rearmament and Reequipment

Except for the Air Corps, the major items of rearmament and reequipment toward which the War Department is striving are substantially the same as those outlined to you last year at these hearings.

Shortages in such matériel are our most serious deficiencies at present. Of these shortages the most urgent are, in items of an exclusively military character, not susceptible of replacement by commercial substitutes or improvisations when they are needed. A certain amount of equipment of a character not falling within this exclusively military category is, however, necessary for training and to permit of the determination of correct tactical usage. Of equipment of an exclusively military character the most urgent need at present is in antiaircraft matériel.

#### Mechanization

One mechanized cavalry brigade of two regiments of cavalry and one battalion of mechanized field artillery; one infantry regiment of

light tanks; eight infantry divisional light tank companies; one infantry regiment of medium tanks; seven separate armored-car troops for use with three Regular and four National Guard divisions of cavalry.

Based upon experience, it is believed that the artillery component of the mechanized cavalry brigade should be a regiment instead of a battalion. It is now a battalion of two batteries. Our future programs will embody this change.

Tanks for each National Guard unit should be expanded to four in the near future, the minimum required for training purposes. Two is not enough.

#### Field Artillery

Modification for high-speed towage of field guns pertaining to active units of the Regular Army and National Guard; and, so far as available funds permit, replacement of the older types of artillery by modern weapons in order to provide greater flexibility of fire. Development programs to continue the efforts to improve this type of matériel.

#### Antiaircraft Artillery

Complete the equipment of all active antiaircraft regiments of the Regular Army. There are five such regiments. For the 10 active regiments of the National Guard the immediate objective is to complete the equipment for minimum training requirements in the fiscal year 1939, which will be \$1,398,525; to be followed by a program covering the remainder of the complete equipment which amounts to \$10,615,000.

#### Semiautomatic Rifles

The immediate objective is to equip selected units at the Infantry and Cavalry Schools and in two of the Regular Army Divisions. Funds for the rifles required for this purpose, numbering 7,540, have been appropriated. Subsequently it is proposed to equip additional units on the basis of the experience gained. Before this is done, however, funds should be supplied for the necessary tooling in order to reduce production costs and to be prepared for greater production should emergency demand.

#### Miscellaneous Equipment

Infantry mortars, various classifications of machine guns, searchlights, signal equipment, and other essential items in needed amounts for Regular Army and National Guard active units at full peace strength.

#### Motorization

The motorization program, is to substitute motor for animal transportation wherever such substitution would be advantageous. It involves every arm and service each according to its specific needs. The total requirement of the Regular Army, both administrative and tactical, is 19,300 trucks, cars, and motorcycles. On July 1 next there will be on hand in the Regular Army 11,650 vehicles of these types leaving a deficiency of 7,650. In the National Guard the total requirements are about 15,000 vehicles, of which approximately half will have been procured by that time.

#### Seacoast Defense

Our approved program for seacoast defenses as presented, at the request of this committee, during the hearings on the 1937 estimates, carried for the United States \$40,753,502, of which \$15,610,153 was for augmentation on the Pacific coast; for completion in Hawaii \$6,765,321; for completion in Panama, \$9,316,342.

Your committee, in its report of the appropriation bill for 1937, took cognizance of the estimated cost of the required augmentation of defenses on the Pacific coast, and in Hawaii and Panama, totaling \$31,691,816, and made available for this purpose \$7,265,347, an amount which, if annually repeated, would provide the above requirements in 5 years. Our present and future programs and the necessity therefor will be presented to you at length by the Chief of the War Plans Division of the General Staff; the details of the estimates by the Chief of Coast Artillery and the chiefs of the other estimating services.

#### Air Corps

The objective of the War Department in the preparation of estimates for the procurement of airplanes has been to reach the quota, 2,320, fixed by the Baker Board, with funds appropriated for the fiscal year 1939. Of this number, 2,149 are allocated to the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves; 171 to the National Guard.

The foregoing numbers, however, should not be regarded as a fixed objective, since they do not take into account the fact that the power of the individual planes is being constantly increased. They should, instead, be made the subject of periodic restudies which should consider changes in the international situation, in the plan of coordinated national defense, in the design of aircraft, and in the programs for training which are necessary for most effective utilization of the combat airplanes which may be provided.

Such a restudy has recently been completed in the War Department. This restudy integrates the requirements as to planes, personnel, and installations into a balanced whole, and sets up objectives for each requirement. It clearly shows that a considerable augmentation in personnel will be required in the

near future to maintain and operate the planes to be procured.

The first step toward realization of the objectives of this balanced Air Corps Program is to increase the number of student pilots at the Air Corps training center, which is in Texas. This step will be undertaken insofar as is permissible under existing legislative authorization and within such adjustments as can be made in the application of funds appropriated for pay of the Army.

The second step is to secure legislative authorization for the assignment to the Air Corps of the necessary increase in its personnel. Should such procedure be in accord with the President's program, definite recommendations will be submitted to the Congress.

With reference to current procurements of airplanes for the Regular Army and Organized Reserves, it is estimated that, on June 30 next, there will be 902 project airplanes on hand, exclusive of those classed as obsolete, or obsolescent, because of age, though still usable, and 742 will be on order from 1936 and 1937 funds. Our present program calls for the procurement of 590 planes with 1937 funds, 465 from appropriations for 1938, and 546 from those for 1939 which will permit the attainment of the objective on delivered planes by June 30, 1940. It is anticipated that the National Guard allotment of 171 will be attained at the same time.

In general, it may be said that notable progress has been made in our aviation during the past year. The new planes acquired are of greater power and of a greater prospective life. Marked advances have been made in training, and the administration of the Air Corps has been conducted with ability and foresight and in harmonious collaboration with the other elements of the Military Establishment.

#### War Reserves—Ammunition

The policy in the past regarding the augmentation of war reserves has been the gradual accumulation of essential items to meet the requirements in active operations of two field armies, or 1,000,000 men, to bridge the gap between the beginning of an emergency and the time production can supply the needed requirements. I have recently directed that, as a basis for mobilization, the present plan to be replaced by one designated as a "protective mobilization plan." As a basis for mobilization this plan should result in a very considerable reduction in war reserve requirements.

Ammunition for the Regular Army and the National Guard for 30 days of warfare constitutes, of course, one of the principal items of war reserves. The situation at the present time is critical. The relatively large reserve left from the World War is not only reaching the end of its useful life but is becoming a hazard which must be watched and checked almost daily. Especially is this true in the tropical climates of Panama and the Philippines. A program for the replacement in part of this powder must be initiated at once and provision therefore is contained in the present estimates.

The situation regarding aircraft bombs is also urgent as an adequate reserve has never existed. Production of combat aircraft, without provision for ammunition is futile. Funds for part of these requirements are carried in the present estimates.

Other items of the war reserve for which provision is being made, as rapidly as funds become available, are gas masks and gages, jigs and dies for the Chemical Warfare Service and for the Ordnance Department.

#### Construction

The War Department has recently prepared a well-rounded program for the construction of barracks, quarters, and storage and technical facilities totaling about \$162,000,000. This program has been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget with a view to securing the necessary authorizing legislation during the present session of Congress.

#### BALANCED AIR CORPS

Later, General Craig told the committee of the "balanced Air Corps program" he has now approved. He spoke as follows:

We have recently restudied this matter entirely, and I have approved the balanced Air Corps program. It changes the ultimate airplane program very slightly in number of planes. Under it, our objective in the fiscal year 1942 is 2,358 airplanes, of which 171 are for the National Guard, leaving 2,187 as the objective for the Regular Army and Organized Reserves. To operate the latter, to carry on training, production of pilots, administration, research and development, and procurement of supplies, airplanes, and equipment requires 2,092 Regular Air Corps officers and 1,394 Air Corps Reserve officers on extended active duty by the end of the fiscal year 1942.

I would like to outline the scope of this study.

Mr. Snyder: If you will, please. General Craig. We started by a thorough review of the defensive situation of the United States and its foreign possessions. We took into consideration the agreements as to the joint and separate roles of the Army and Navy. Through these we deduced and prescribed the role of the Army Air Corps. We

then determined the number of squadrons of various types of combat planes required to execute this role. Next we considered the training needs in plant, planes, and instructor personnel necessary to produce and maintain these squadrons in service. Then we considered the overhead necessary to administer the Air Corps and procure and develop its matériel. The program as laid out starts modestly in the fiscal year 1937 with an increase of 100 flying cadets which we can absorb for 3 months.

In the fiscal year 1938 the increment would be 118 second lieutenants, Air Corps; 247 flying cadets for the year; 3,130 enlisted men; and the airplanes carried in the estimates before you.

The program would be completed by successive increments until the end of the fiscal year 1942 when the strength of the Air Corps would be 2,092 officers, 1,394 Reserve officers on active duty, 23,615 enlisted men including flying cadets, 2,358 airplanes, and 6 balloons.

We have presented the necessary authorizing legislation to the Bureau of the Budget and hope we may be able to present it to this Congress. In the event that it is passed we would ask to submit supplementary estimates for the fiscal year 1938.

In the legislation which we have submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, the total number of Regular Army officers which we have asked is 14,450. Of those, 2,092 would be assigned to the Air Corps.

If we ultimately attain the number of Air Corps officers required by our plan, 2,092 Regular and 1,394 Reserve, the distribution in 1942 might be approximately as follows:

	Regular	Reserve
Colonel .....	42	.....
Lieutenant colonel .....	79	.....
Major .....	424	.....
Captain .....	633	.....
First lieutenant .....	486	522
Second lieutenant .....	428	782
Total .....	2,092	1,394

#### Officer Increase

Regarding the plan to increase the strength of the commissioned force, now before the Budget Board, the General placed the following table in the record:

Cumulative cost of increasing the officer strength of the Regular Army, by increments, above the pay strength carried in the estimates for fiscal year 1938 to reach a total of 14,450 officers at the end of the fiscal year 1942. Fiscal year—

	Cost	Number of officers to be added
1938 .....	269,628	1230
1939 .....	1,909,535	3504
1940 .....	3,229,478	3504
1941 .....	4,967,212	4557
1942 .....	6,514,208	5477

Including 50 Thomason Act and 62 Engineer Corps Act officers for whom funds are already included in the fiscal year 1938 estimates, and 118 Air Corps officers.

2110 Air Corps; 160 other arms, including 61 Engineer, and 50 Thomason Act; 82 non-promotion list (Medical, Dental, and Chaplain).

3111 Air Corps; 197 other arms, including 50 Thomason Act; 82 nonpromotion list.

4165 Air Corps; 156 other promotion list including 50 Thomason Act; 81 nonpromotion list.

5166 Air Corps; 196 other promotion list including; 50 Thomason Act.

#### Deficiency Appropriations

A deficiency appropriation of \$860,000 for additional fuel oil for the Navy for the current fiscal year was disapproved by the House Appropriations Committee in reporting the Second Deficiency Bill this week.

In disallowing the item, the committee declared that the request for additional funds was based on the assumption that the full amount of oil expected to be consumed, will actually be used and that many times in the past the estimates have exceeded the amount actually required. Present funds should be enough, it was declared.

Two hundred thousand dollars for construction at naval stations was allowed in the bill, which was passed by the House, Wednesday. Eighty-five thousand dollars was allowed for the Puget Sound Navy Yard; \$75,000 for the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., and \$40,000 for the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

The following was carried in the bill for the Coast Guard: outfits, \$24,100; rebuilding and repairing stations, \$147,000; communication lines, \$40,000; repairs to vessels, \$50,000 (cut from \$96,000 requested by the Bureau of the Budget); and a reappropriation for aircraft.

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## Service Legislative Summary

## BILLS INTRODUCED

## General

Hoffman, H. R. 6621. To amend the act of Feb. 15, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for the protection and preservation of domestic sources of tin."

Phillips, H. J. Res. 336. For the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and the House to investigate the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

Walsh, S. 2279 and Hill of Ala., (by request) H. R. 6703. To amend section 2 of the wartime rank act of June 21, 1930, so as to prohibit persons who have been subsequently separated from the service under other than honorable conditions from bearing the official title and upon occasions of ceremony wearing the uniform of the highest grade held by them during their war service.

Hill of Ala., H. R. 6704. To prevent profiteering in time of war and to equalize the burdens of war, and thus provide for the national defense and promote peace.

Scrugham (by request), H. J. Res. 344. To provide for a commission to make studies and investigations with respect to minerals essential to the national defense and industrial needs of the United States.

## Army

Isac, H. R. 6606. Placing certain noncommissioned officers of the Corps of Engineers on the retired list in the first grade.

Johnson of Calif., S. 2273. Granting the Distinguished Service Cross to Col. John A. Lockwood, USA-Ret.

Sheppard, S. 2263. For the relief of certain officers on the retired list of the Army who have been commended for their performance of duty in actual combat with the enemy during the World War.

Sheppard, S. 2264. To provide for a more efficient and economical mileage table of distances and routes to apply for the payment of travel performed for the Government by the military personnel.

Sheppard, S. 2265. To amend the act approved June 7, 1935, to provide for an additional number of cadets at the Military Academy.

## Navy

Vinson of Ga., H. R. 6662. To provide for acceptance and cashing of Government pay checks of retired naval personnel and members of the Fleet Naval and Marine Corps Reserves by commissary stores and ships' stores ashore located outside the continental limits of the United States.

Maas, H. R. 6634. To provide for the creation, organization, administration, and maintenance of the Transferred Regular Reserve of the Navy, the Naval Reserve the Transferred Regular Reserve of the Marine Corps, the Marine Corps Reserve.

Walsh, S. 2276. To provide for an additional midshipman at the Naval Academy.

Walsh, S. 2277. To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works in or in the vicinity of the District of Columbia.

Walsh, S. 2278. To provide for acceptance and cashing of Government pay checks of retired naval personnel and members of the Fleet Naval and Marine Corps Reserves by commissary stores and ships' stores ashore, located outside the continental limits of the United States.

Tolan, H. R. 6734. To authorize the acquisition of lands in the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, Calif., as a site for a naval supply base, and to authorize the construction and installation of facilities for a naval supply base thereon.

## Coast Guard

Bailey, S. 2239. To provide warrant and chief warrant officers of the Coast Guard parity of promotion with similar officers of the Navy.

## ACTION ON BILLS

## Army

S. 1948. To provide additional appointments to the Military Academy from the District of Columbia. Passed by Senate, April 22.

S. 1306. To confer the Distinguished Service Medal on Col. Richard C. Patterson. Reported to Senate with amendments by Military Committee, April 27.

H. R. 1978. To authorize an appropriation for reconstruction at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to replace loss by fire. Reported to Senate by Military Committee, April 27. Passed by Senate April 27. Sent to President.

H. R. 3903. To authorize an appropriation for improvement of ammunition-storage facilities at Camp Stanley, Tex., and Savanna Ordnance Depot, Savanna, Ill. Reported to Senate by Military Committee, April 27.

H. R. 6622. Making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. Reported to House by Committee on Appropriations, April 27.

## Navy

S. 1313. An act for the relief of Lt. Comdr. Chester B. Peake, (SC), USN; with amendment. Reported to House by Claims Committee, April 22.

S. 1631. An act for the relief of Comdr.

William I. Causey, USN, and Lt. Comdr. Earl LeRoy Bailey, (SC), USN. Reported to House by Claims Committee, April 22.

S. 1632. An act for the relief of Capt. Benjamin Dutton, Jr., Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, Comdr. Leo H. Thebaud, and Lt. Comdr. Gordon S. Bower, (SC), USN. Reported to House by Claims Committee, April 22.

S. 1120. An act authorizing an appropriation for the creation of a memorial to the officers and men of the Navy who lost their lives as the result of a boiler explosion that totally destroyed the USS Tulip near St. Inigoes Bay, Md., on Nov. 11, 1864. Reported to House by Naval Committee, April 27.

H. R. 2657. Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to advance David J. Mahoney, retired, to chief boilermaker, retired. Reported to House Naval Committee, April 27.

S. 1112. An act awarding a Navy Cross to John W. Thomason. Reported to House by Naval Committee, April 27.

## Coast Guard

H. R. 4893. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a Coast Guard air station in the San Francisco Bay region; to provide for quick rescue facilities on the San Francisco Bay; to strengthen the Immigration and Customs Service patrol. Reported to House by Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, April 23.

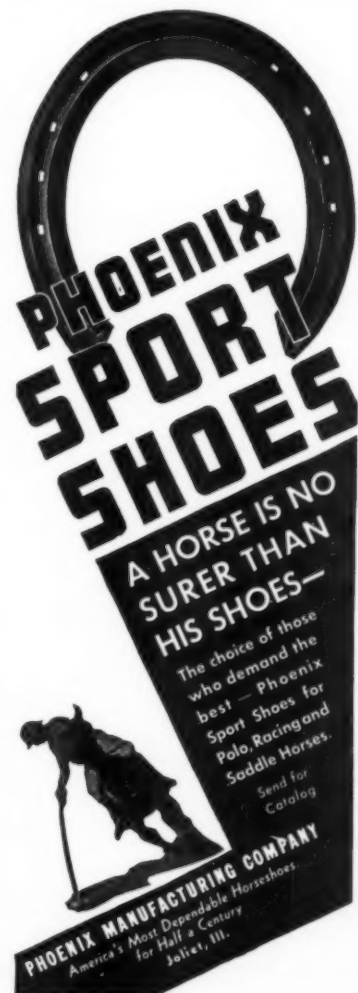
H. R. 6293. To adjust the rank of certain officers on the retired list. Reported to Senate with an amendment by Committee on Commerce, April 22. Passed by Senate with an amendment, April 27. Sent to President.

## Comdr. Rosendahl on Radio

Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl, USN, commander of the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., will be a guest of Joe Cook over the NBC-Red Network at 9:30 p.m., EDT, Saturday, May 1. Commander Rosendahl will be interviewed by Cook.

## Oppose Counting USNA Service

The Navy Department opposes legislation to permit officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who were appointed midshipmen during the World War from the enlisted ranks to count their service at the Naval Academy. Secretary of the Navy Swanson informed the House Naval Committee. Eighty-seven officers of the Navy and nine officers of the Marine Corps might be affected by the bill he reported.



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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Economy Plans and National Defense**—National Defense is much interested in the battle now being waged in Congress over the method of effecting the economies in government expenditures desired by the President. President Roosevelt favors the resolution presented by Representative Cannon, it is stated, which would impound 15 per cent of each appropriation bill, with authority given to the President to release such amounts as he considers necessary. Another plan suggested would levy a ten per cent cut on all appropriations and permit the heads of departments to distribute the slash among their various activities. The Cannon proposal has the support of administration leaders in the House, but in the Senate the majority leader, Senator Robinson, and other ranking members have declared in favor of the flat ten per cent plan proposed by Senator Byrnes. Lines are being drawn for a fight over which economy plan will be approved. The Cannon plan, inasmuch as the President has declared that National Defense expenses can not be reduced, would have little effect on the Army and Navy. On the other hand, the Byrnes plan would seriously affect the defense program. Inasmuch as such a large part of the War and Navy bills goes for pay of personnel and neither the Byrnes nor the Cannon plan contemplate a cut in pay a ten per cent flat cut would mean either a reduction in personnel strength or drastic cuts in other activities. In the Army a ten per cent reduction would probably not be made without curtailing some personnel. In the Navy while some deferment might be made in the expenditures for ship construction without slowing up the building program, a \$50,000,000 cut undoubtedly would require retrenchment elsewhere. Some economy measure probably will be passed. As the situation is now, there will be no pay cut, but if the Byrnes plan prevails National Defense will suffer.

**Army Air Corps Will Test High Altitude Flying Laboratory**—In order to make a practical study of the many technical and physiological problems connected with the operation at high altitudes of airplanes incorporating supercharged cabins, the U. S. Army Air Corps will shortly make acceptance tests on an airplane specially constructed to meet Air Corps requirements for experimental operation in the stratosphere. This airplane is fitted with a specially constructed pressure cabin and with supercharged engines. The pressure cabin is equipped to maintain within it atmospheric pressures corresponding to fairly low altitudes while the airplane is cruising at very high altitudes. At an altitude of 25,000 feet the atmosphere in the cabin would be supercharged to correspond to an altitude of 12,000 feet at which the average passenger or pilot would experience no discomfort. If the passenger were carried to 25,000 feet in the ordinary plane open to atmospheric pressure, the use of oxygen would be required and many individuals would suffer not only discomfort but actual physical harm.

The plane being constructed for the Army Air Corps is not intended as a means of demonstrating high performance or to establish any records. It is intended solely as an experimental laboratory for the many new items of equipment and engineering practices involved in high altitude operation of both military and commercial aircraft.

Safe and consistent operation at high altitudes always involves encountering great temperature differences and frequently entails passing through heavy icing conditions and cloud formations. To these must be added the fact that the crew is inclosed in a pressure tight envelope and must control the airplane, maintain ventilation and air pressure, keep ice and fog off of windows, and otherwise perform the complete functions of an operating crew just as effectively as in a normal airplane at lower altitudes.

Provision is made in the fuselage for a crew of six, consisting of one pilot, one copilot, one radio and pressure compartment operator, and three pressure compartment observers. The pilot and copilot are seated side by side. The operator's station will be immediately to the rear of the pilots, centrally located. Beside him is the operating table which contains within arm's reach all the controls for regulating and conditioning the cabin atmosphere. There are the hot and cold air supply—it is not intended that the interior of the fuselage be allowed to get colder than 50° or warmer than 70° Fahrenheit—humidity control, cabin pressure regulator valve, oxygen supply with manually and automatically regulated valves; automatic pressure safety valves; emergency relief valves; supercharged air supply control and indicating instruments showing cabin pressures in feet-altitude, cabin temperatures, outside temperatures, altitude, humidity, differential pressure in pounds per square inch, and a cabin air supply flow meter.

A discharge pressure valve provides that the change in cabin pressure shall not be more than 5 per cent of the barometric pressure at altitudes greater than 15,000 feet. There is provision for ventilation at any operating altitude.

Oxygen arrangements are for emergency conditions only as the supercharging and ventilating systems insure the normal supply under ordinary operating conditions. Five rectangular windows with 5 by 12-inch openings are placed on each side of the fuselage. Advantages vision for the pilots has been considered essential. There are two doors, one on the left side of the fuselage, the other in the top, the latter to be used as an emergency exit.

**Trial of Naval Officers**—On objection of Senator Borah, a bill authorizing removal to Federal courts of suits filed in State courts against naval officers for acts performed under color of their office, was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee this week.

The measure, sponsored by the Navy Department, had been reported by the Senate Naval Committee and came up during a consideration of the calendar, April 27. Senator Walsh, declaring that instances had arisen where naval officers in the performance of their official duties, riding with chauffeurs who were enlisted men of the Navy have been sued in three different States with different results, urged that the Federal courts be given jurisdiction in any suits filed against naval officers for acts while performing official duties.

Senator Borah objected to the passage of the bill, asking, "Does not the Senator think we are carrying this matter to the point where everybody will have to get off the streets when Army officers and Navy officers are driving?"

**Warns Against Market Speculation**—Considerable talk has been heard in Washington this week about President Roosevelt's warning to Government employees against participating in transactions concerning stocks or bonds or of commodities for speculative purposes. In his letter to Harry B. Mitchell, President of the Civil Service Commission, President Roosevelt said:

"I believe it to be a sound policy of the Government that no officer or employee shall participate directly or indirectly in any transaction concerning the purchase or sale of corporate stocks or bonds or of commodities for speculative purposes, as distinguished from bona fide investment purposes. Engagement in such speculative activities by any officer or employee, whether under the competitive Civil Service or not, should be among the matters considered by the heads of departments and establishments and by the commission in passing upon questions concerning his qualifications for retention or advancement.

"I would appreciate it if you would take steps to make this known throughout the Government service."

There was some talk as to whether the President's warning would be made the subject of letters to the Army, Navy and Coast Guard or whether information regarding officers' stock transactions would be required in reports on officers' fitness. However, it is stated informally at the Departments that there are no plans being considered to bring the President's warning to the attention of personnel.

**Ships to Visit Foreign Ports**—A number of naval vessels will visit foreign ports during the month of May. All these ships except the New York were recently constructed and are on their shakedown cruises. The USS New York, as has been previously announced, will participate in the Naval Review following the Coronation of George VI. The USS New York served during the World War as flagship of the Sixth Battle Squadron composed of the American battleships serving with the British Grand Fleet.

The Cruiser Vincennes will visit Stockholm, Sweden, from May 3 to 9 when she will proceed to Helsingfors, joining the destroyers Winslow and Conyngham there from May 11 to 19. The Conyngham will go to Helsingfors following a ten-day visit at Copenhagen, Denmark.

The USS Shaw will arrive at Southampton, England, April 29, leaving there the next day for Dieppe, France, where she will remain until May 7. After a ten-day visit to Harwich on the English Channel, the Shaw will proceed to Naples, Italy, and Toulon, France.

The USS Case will arrive at Casablanca, Morocco, April 20 and operate for several weeks in Mediterranean waters.

Three destroyers will operate in South American waters during May. The USS Cassin is scheduled to visit Pernambuco, Brazil, April 30 to May 4, and Rio de Janeiro from May 7 to 17. The USS Downes will be at Montevideo, Uruguay, May 3, and from there will go to Santos, Brazil, for an eight-day stop prior to touching at Port of Spain, Trinidad, en route to the United States. The USS Tucker will visit Bahia, Brazil, from May 5 to 11 and call at Port of Spain for three days on her return to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, where she will remain until May 29.

**Navy Ship Construction Progress**—All but five of the vessels being constructed under the N.I.R.A. Appropriation have been completed. The two aircraft carriers Yorktown and Enterprise and the light cruisers Philadelphia, Savannah and Nashville are the vessels yet to be completed under this appropriation.

Following is the name of the ship, the place of construction, the percentage of completion in the hull and machinery and the prospective dates of completion of the vessels now under construction for the Navy:

Aircraft carriers—Yorktown, Newport News, 96.5 and 97.5, May 6, 1937; Enterprise, Newport News, 92.1 and 90.3, Sept. 9, 1937; Wasp, Fore River, 19.1 and 19.5, Sept. 19, 1938.

Heavy Cruiser—Wichita, Philadelphia, 54.2 and 43.6, May 1, 1938.

Light Cruisers—Brooklyn, New York, 82.6 and 81.8, Nov. 1, 1937; Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 79.5 and 71.1, Sept. 1, 1937; Savannah, New York, 59.4 and 75.3, March 1, 1938; Nashville, New York, 56.4 and 72.8, July 1, 1938; Phoenix, New York, 44.5 and 49.3, Nov. 1, 1938; Boise, Newport News, 72.1 and 69, Feb. 21, 1938; Honolulu, New York, 67.3 and 69.9, May 1, 1938; St. Louis, Newport News, 25.9 and 18.8, Jan. 2, 1939; Helena, New York, 11 and 8.1, May 16, 1939.

Submarines—Pollack, Portsmouth, 97 and 98, May 1, 1937; Pompano, Mare Island, 76.2 and 85.5, Oct. 1, 1937; Salmon, Groton, 77.7 and 42, April 19, 1938; Seal, Groton, 69.7 and 39, June 19, 1938; Skipjack, Groton, 60.6 and 37, August 19, 1938; Snapper, Portsmouth, 44.3 and 47.4, March 1, 1938; Stingray, Portsmouth, 41.6 and 46.9, June 1, 1938; Sturgeon, Mare Island, 23.5 and 43.7, July 7, 1938; Sargo, Groton, 7.4 and 1.5, June 4, 1939; Saury, Groton, 7.4 and 1.5, July 19, 1939; Spearfish, Groton, 7.4 and 1.5, Sept. 4, 1939; Sculpin, Portsmouth, .3 and 1.4, June 1, 1939; Squalus, Portsmouth, .3 and 1.4, August 1, 1939; Swordfish, Mare Island, no progress reported, August 1, 1939.

Destroyers (1850-ton)—Somers, Kearney, 79.5 and 85.7, Dec. 15, 1937; Warrington, Kearney, 75.6 and 82.9, Feb. 10, 1938; Sampson, Bath, 38.5 and 42.7, Dec. 19, 1938; Davis, Bath, 37.3 and 39.4, Feb. 19, 1939; Jouett, Bath, 35.5 and 35.5, April 19, 1939.

Destroyers (1500-ton)—Gridley, Fore River, 94.8 and 93.4, June 2, 1937; Craven, Fore River, 85.9 and 88.3, Sept. 2, 1937; Dunlap, Staten Island, 95 and 94.2, June 10, 1937; Fanning, Staten Island, 88.1 and 88.7, July 20, 1937; Bagley, Norfolk, 77 and 95.4, July 1, 1937; Blue, Norfolk, 68.9 and 82.8, Sept. 1, 1937; Helm, Norfolk, 67.8 and 78.9, Nov. 1, 1937; Mugford, Boston, 72.5 and 85, Oct. 1, 1937; Ralph Talbot, Boston, 72 and 83, Nov. 1, 1937; Henley, Mare Island, 78.4 and 82.5, Oct. 1, 1937; Patterson, Puget Sound, 75.5 and 84.8, Nov. 1, 1937; Jarvis, Puget Sound, 74.1 and 84.8, Nov. 1, Dec. 1, 1937; Benham, Kearney, 20.1 and 17.7, April 15, 1938; Elliot, Kearney, 19.3 and 16.8, July 14, 1938; Lang, Kearney, 17.5 and 17.1, Oct. 15, 1938; McCall, San Francisco, 60.5 and 57, March 2, 1938; Maury, San Francisco, 55.7 and 54.9, June 1, 1938; Mayrant, Boston, 11 and 7.5, June 14, 1938; Trippe, Boston, 11 and 6.5, August 14, 1938; Rhind, Philadelphia, 8.2 and 3, Dec. 14, 1938; Rowan, Norfolk, 8.9 and 3.2, June 14, 1938; Stack, Norfolk, 8.9 and 3.2, August 14, 1938; Sterret, Charleston, 15.2 and 4.1, June 14, 1938; Wilson, Puget Sound, 17.2 and 3.2, June 14, 1938; Sims, Bath, 1.7 and 0, April 12, 1939; Hughes, Bath, 1.7 and 0, June 12, 1939; Anderson, Kearney, .6 and 1.1, April 12, 1939; Hammann, Kearney, .6 and 1.1, June 12, 1939; no progress reported on Mustin, Russell, O'Brien, Walke, Morris, Roe, Wainwright and Buck.



## Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 737)

Lt. (jg) John A. Scott, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Lexington.

Lt. (jg) Ward T. Shields, det. VS 128 (Tuscaloosa), May; to VP 8F, Pearl Harbor, Ores. March 22 revoked.

Lt. (jg) Stanley C. Strong, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, May; to VT 8B (Enterprise).

Lt. (jg) Robert W. Wood, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to West Virginia.

Ens. Douglas L. L. Cordner, det. Phillip in April; to cfo Mugford & on bd. when comm.

Ens. George H. Mills, Jr., det. Arizona, May 29; to Kanawha.

Ens. Rollin E. Westholm, det. Texas, June; to Barry.

Lt. Comdr. James G. Dickson (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., May 1; to Receiving Ship at N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Lea B. Sartin (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, June; to Nav. Dispensary, Long Beach.

Lt. Comdr. Francis E. Tierney (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, May; to staff, Cdr. Cruisers, Setg. Force.

Lt. Alfred W. Eyer (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., May 8; to VO Sqdn. 9M, Aircraft 1, St. Thomas, V. I.

Lt. William H. Walsh (MC), det. U. of Penn. Grad. School of Med., Phila., June 5; to Naval Hosp., Newport.

Lt. John M. Wheelis, Jr. (MC), det. Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Hygiene & Public Health, Balto., Md., May 30; to Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept., Wash.

Capt. Joseph A. Mahoney (DC), det. Naval Dispensary, Navy Dept., July; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport.

Lt. Thomas E. Crowley (DC), det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, May; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Lt. (jg) Miller H. Cosby (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., May 14; to MB, Quantico.

Lt. (jg) James A. English (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, May; to Dobbin.

Lt. (jg) John J. Hilt (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., May 14; to NYd, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) Daryl S. McClung (DC), det. Naval Dental School, Wash., May 14; to Naval Academy.

Capt. George R. Crapo (SC), det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, NYd, Phila., June; to staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force.

Capt. William J. Hine (SC), det. Nav. War College, Newport, May; to staff, Comdr. Battle Force.

Capt. Ellsworth H. Van Patten (SC), det. Nav. War College, Newport, May; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, NYd, Phila.

Lt. Theodore S. Dukeshire (SC), duty as Off. in Chge., Aircraft Stores Office, Base Force.

Lt. (jg) Donald S. Gordon (SC), det. Norfolk NYd, Portsmouth, May 26; to Dest. Div. 3.

Lt. Comdr. Floyd A. Tusler (CC), det. NYd, Puget Sound, Wash., May; to NYd, Portsmouth.

Lt. (jg) William C. Allen (CC), det. NYd, Puget Sound, May; to Medusa.

Lt. (jg) James M. Farrin, Jr. (CC), det. NYd, Mare Island, May; to Bu. C. & R., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Thomas F. Regan (CHC), det. Arizona; to Marine Corps Base, San Diego.

Lt. Cdr. Hersey E. Roundtree (CHC), relieved addl. duty Nav. Hosp., San Diego; continue other duties.

Ch. Bosn. Farrell N. C. Overall, det. Seagull, May 15; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Gun. Augustus K. Goffe, det. Ft. Mifflin, Phila., May 20; to Idaho.

Ch. Mach. Burr W. Sommer, det. NYd, Boston, May 25; to New York.

Ch. Mach. Walter G. Wilcoxson, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machs., N. Y. Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, May 14; to cfo, Philadelphia & on bd. when comm.

Ch. Rad. Elec. William J. Thompson, det. Subm. Base, New London, May 22; to Northampton.

Ch. Elec. Frank C. Szeher, det. Asst. Resident Insp. of Naval Matl., Milwaukee, May 20; to Holland.

Ch. Pharm. Marion A. Banker, det. 9th Nav. Dist., Great Lakes, May; to Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn.

Ch. Pharm. Frank R. Bork, det. Nav. Hosp., Wash., May; to Relief.

Ch. Pharm. George L. Crain, det. Nav. Med. Supply Dept., Brooklyn, May 1; to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco.

Ch. Pharm. Arthur L. Crowder, det. 1st Nav. Dist.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk.

Ch. Pharm. John R. Dakin, det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, May; to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound.

Ch. Pharm. Chester O. Kimball, det. Nav. Academy; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Ch. Pharm. John J. Lergenmiller, det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, to Receiving Sta., Norfolk.

Ch. Pharm. Robert Martin, det. Norfolk, NYd, Portsmouth, May; to Destroyers, Battle Force.

Ch. Pay Clk. John W. Nichols, det. Nav. Prison, Portsmouth, May; to cfo Enterprise & on board when commissioned.

## April 23, 1937

Capt. John S. McCain, ora. March 26 modified. To command Ranger instead Lexington.

Comdr. Edgar M. Williams, det. Nav. War College, Newport, May 14; to Cdr. Destroyer Div. 1.

Lt. Cdr. Laurence Bennett, det. Texas, June 1; to 16th Nav. Dist. as Asiatic Communication off.

Lt. Cdr. Housh L. Maples, det. Astoria, April 6; to Melville as exec. off.

Lt. Cdr. Timothy J. O'Brien, ora. March 17 revoked. Continue duty Ranger.

Lt. Cdr. James A. Scott, det. New Mexico, April 1; to continue trmt Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound. On disch. trmt; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Donald C. Beard, Addl. duty as Aide at the White House.

Lieut. Harry A. Dunn, Jr., det. ROTC Unit, U. of Calif., Berkeley, May 15; to Northampton.

Lt. Alfred B. Goulett, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., May; to staff, Cdr. Battle Force, as rad. off.

Lt. Victor D. Long, det. Overton; to command Overton.

Lt. Francis E. Matthews, det. Henderson, April; to NYd, Mare Island.

Lt. Eldon C. Mayer, det. Naval Academy, May; to Arkansas.

Lt. Percival E. McDowell, det. Nav. Gun. Factory, NYd, Wash., May; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 1, as gun. off.

Lt. Howard D. McIntosh, det. Naval Academy, March; to Chaumont as nav. off.

Lt. Louis A. Reinken, det. Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, May; to cfo Blue & on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Lt. Robert S. Savin, det. Flt. Air Base, Coco Solo, July 15; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Daniel J. Wagner, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Tennessee.

Lt. (jg) Walter M. Foster, det. Semmes, May; to instn Naval Academy. Ora. Feb 25 & modification March 4 revoked.

Lt. (jg) Thomas H. Massie, det. NYd, Puget Sound, March; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (jg) Nic Nash, Jr., det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, May 15; to Decatur.

Ens. Rollins H. Mayer, det. Henderson, May 28; to Omaha.

Lt. (jg) Edward T. Brennan (DC), det. Nav. Dental School, Wash., May 14; to NYd, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Frederick C. Beck (SC), on disch. trmt Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Chauncey R. Murray (SC), det. Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, May or June; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes.

Lt. (jg) Carl A. Lizberg (SC), on disch. trmt Fitzsimons Genl. Hosp., Denver; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Bosn. William Borst, det. Concord, July 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Bosn. Francis P. Moran, det. Sonoma, March 19; to Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia.

Bosn. Wilbur D. Platt, det. Bobolink, April 1; to Naval Academy.

Ch. Gun. Frederick E. McCoy, det. Trenton, April 2; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport.

Ch. Gun. Robert Semple, det. Rigel, July 31; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Elec. Charles E. Mowry, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Ord., Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City, April 1; to Dobbin.

Ch. Pharm. James F. Durkin, det. NYd, N. Y., June 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pay Clk. Joseph G. Stanton, det. Norfolk NYd, May; to cfo Brooklyn & on bd. when commissioned.

Ch. Pay Clk. Edward B. Parker, ora. March 26 revoked. Det. Aircraft, Base Force, June; to Asiatic Station.

Carp. Emmett N. Tuttle, det. NYd, Phila., April 1; to Arizona.

## Asiatic Orders, April 19, 1937

Lt. Comdr. Harold C. Fitz, det. Augusta; to Office of Judge Adv. Genl., Navy Dept.

Lt. Ira H. Nunn, det. Augusta; to Office of Judge Adv. Genl., Navy Dept.

Lt. Roland B. Vannasse, det. Tulsa; to Dest. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. Daniel J. Sweeney, det. Pigeon; to command Pigeon.

Lt. Robert P. Erdman, det. 16th Nav. Dist.; to Aide to Cdt. 16th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Walton B. Pendleton, to Norfolk NYd.

Lt. (jg) John E. Lee, to Melville.

Lt. Comdr. Wade DeWeese, to command Pope.

Lt. Beverly E. Carter, to 16th Naval Dist.

Lt. Valentine L. Pottle, to Dest. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. John T. Bowers, Jr., to Dest. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. William W. Outerbridge, to Augusta.

Lt. Granville A. Moore, to Yangtze Patrol.

Lt. (jg) Richard Lane, to Augusta.

Lt. (jg) Ezra G. Howard, to Dest. Sqdn. 5.

Ens. James B. Denny, to Augusta.

Ens. Charles Faden, to Asheville.

Ens. Peter F. Boyle, to Isabel.

Ens. Warren W. Armstrong, to Dest. Sqdn. 5.

Lt. Edward C. Kenney (MC), to Tulsa.

Lt. (jg) Murphy K. Cureton (MC), to Black Hawk.

Lt. (jg) Alvin J. Cerny (MC), to Palos.

## April 24, 1937

Lt. Comdr. George H. Bahm, det. CO Schenck, May 21; to Arkansas as gun. off.

Lt. Comdr. George S. Dean, ora. March 30 modified. To Rigel; instead NYd, Phila.

Lt. Comdr. Harry J. Hansen, ora. April 15 modified. To staff Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 2, as gun. off.; instead Altair.

Lt. Rudolf L. Johnson, det. Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., June; to VO 2B (Tennessee).

Lt. Joseph B. Renn, det. O. in C., Deep Sea Diving School NYd, Wash., July 1; to Nevada.

Lt. Jesse R. Wallace, det. office of JAG., Navy Dept., August 2; to staff, Cdr. Destroyers, Setg. Force, as aide & flag secretary.

Lt. Edwin R. Wilkinson, ora. March 5 modified. To cfo Philadelphia & on bd. when commissioned; instead Pennsylvania.

Lt. McFarland W. Wood, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Iona Island, NY, May; to Arkansas as asst. fire control off.

Lt. (jg) John E. Burke, det. Rigel May; to Melville (Battle Force Torpedo School). Addl. duty aircraft gunnery observer, Aircraft Base Force.

Lt. (jg) Winsor C. Gale, det. Crowninshield, April; to Hamilton.

Gun. James L. Treadwell, det. Memphis; to Nevada.

## April 26, 1937

Capt. Ernest W. McKee, det. CO Henderson, July 15; to Naval Academy.

Comdr. Carroll M. Hall, det. Nav. War College, Newport, May 14; to staff, Nav. War College.

Comdr. Scott D. McCaughey, det. ROTC Unit, Northwestern Univ., Ill., June; to instn Nav. War College, Newport.

Lt. Comdr. George T. Campbell, det. Salt Lake City; continue trmt Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. George A. Seitz, det. CO VF 1B (Lexington) June; to CO, VP 8F, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Comdr. Horatio G. Sichel, ora. March 27 modified; to command Goff; instead Perry.

Lt. Comdr. Franz O. Willenbacher, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., June; to Oglala as exec. off.

Lt. Theodore F. Ascherfeld, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Irwin P. Beyerly, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.

Lt. John A. Bole, Jr., det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Harlow J. Carpenter, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. William E. Ferrall, Jr., det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. William H. Jacobsen, det. Naval Academy, June 5; to Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor.

Lt. Thomas B. Klakring, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Levi L. Knight, Jr., det. Naval Academy, May 29; to University of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Rodney B. Lair, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Eugene E. Lindsey, det. Naval Academy, June 5; to Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor.

Lt. William Loveland, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.

Lt. Wallace B. Mechling, det. Naval Academy, June 5; to Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

Lt. Raymond J. Moore, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Hugh R. Nieman, Jr., det. Naval Academy, June 5; to Univ. of Mich., Ann Arbor.

Lt. Robert O. Peden, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. John R. Pierce, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. James M. Roberts, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. William A. Schoech, det. Naval Academy, June 5; to Calif. Inst. of Tech.

Lt. Cornelius S. Searbrigg, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Loring O. Shook, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Wells Thompson, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Harlan M. Thorpe, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

## April 27, 1937

Capt. Milton S. Davis, det. Sr. Mbr., Bd. Inspn. & Survey, Pacific Coast Section, Long Beach, July 3; to Insp. of Nav. Matl., San Francisco Dist.

Capt. Irving H. Mayfield, det. CO, Tuscaloosa, Aug. 5; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Francis S. Low, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., July; to staff, Cdr. Subm. Sqdn. 8, and on board a subm. of that sqdn.

Comdr. Mahlon S. Tisdale, det. as Cdr. Dest. Div. 16, April; to Rigel as exec. off.

Lt. Comdr. James G. Atkins, det. Chester, May; to ROTC Unit, Univ. of Wash., Seattle.

Lt. Comdr. Alf O. R. Bergesen, det. ROTC Unit, Northwestern Univ., Ill., June; to Concord as nav. off.

Lt. Comdr. Ward P. Davis, det. staff, Cdr. Dest., Setg. Force, June 1; to command Dewey.

Lt. Comdr. Theodore C. Lonquest, det. Bu. Aero., Navy Dept., June 1; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk.

Lt. Clanton E. Austin, det. Barry, April 10; to Off. in Chge., Navy Rctg. Sta., New Haven.

Lt. Willis E. Cleaves, det. VS 118 (Indianapolis), June 1; to VF 6B (Saratoga).

Lt. Wilson P. Cogswell, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., May; to staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Base Force as communication off.

Lt. Delbert S. Cornwell, det. CO, VO Sqdn. 2B, June 1; to VP 12F (Langley).

Lt. Arthur F. Dineen, det. NYd, Portsmouth, June 1; to Bushnell.

Lt. Doyle G. Donaho, det. VS 118 (Indianapolis), June 1; to VS 3B (Lexington).

Lt. Thomas M. Dykers, det. ROTC Unit, Ga. School of Tech., Atlanta, June 1; to S-25.

Lt. Warner R. Edsall, det. Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, June; to Subm. Div. 8, as div. engr. off.

Lt. Bradford E. Grow, ora. March 23 revoked. Det. VF 6B (Saratoga), June; to command VP 2F, Coco Solo.

Lt. William H. Hamilton, det. VO 3B (Idaho), June 1; to VF 5B (Ranger).

Lt. Harry R. Horney, det. VO 4B (Colorado), June 1; to VT 2B (Saratoga).

Lt. William C. Latrobe, det. NYd, Phila., June 1; to Perch.

Lt. Philip D. Lohmann, det. Asst. Insp. of Nav. Matl., Chicago Dist., June; to Arizona as asst. engr. off.

Lt. Michael J. Malanaphy, det. Worden May 29; to command Brant.

Lt. William T. McFarley, det. Ecole d'Application du Genie Maritime, Paris, France, July 5; to Tuscaloosa.

Lt. Richard H. Phillips, det. Ecole d'Application du Genie Maritime, Paris, July 5; to c. f. o. Brooklyn and on board when commissioned.

Lt. Warren B. Sampson, det. Subm. Base, New London, July 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Albert B. Seales, det. Naval Academy, June 5; to Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

Lt. Leonard B. Southerland, ora. March 15 and Feb. 23 revoked. Det. VF 6B (Saratoga), June; to VP 2F, Coco Solo.

Lt. Max C. Stormes, det. Cachalot, July; to NYd., Portsmouth.

Lt. Robert O. Strange, det. Naval Academy, May 15; to Marblehead.

Lt. Dennis J. Sullivan, ora. March 22 revoked. Det. VB 1B (Ranger), June; to VP 2F, Coco Solo.

Lt. Robert L. Swart, det. Perch, June 10; to command R-11.

Lt. Delbert F. Williamsen, det. Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, June; to Subm. Div. 11, as div. engr. off.

Lt. (jg) Frederick L. Ashworth, det. VS 2B (Saratoga), June 1; to VJ 1F (Wright).

Lt. (jg) Thomas Ashworth, Jr., det. VF 6B (Saratoga), June 1; to VS 108 (Louisville).

Lt. (jg) Howard K. Born, det. VS 3B (Lexington), June 1; to VP 12F (Langley).

Lt. (jg) James H. Brett, Jr., det. VS 2B (Saratoga), June 1; to VO 3B (Mississippi).

Lt. (jg) Harvey P. Burden, det. VO 3B (Mississippi), June 1; to VS 4B (Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Norwood A. Campbell, det. VF 6B (Saratoga), June 1; to VS 118 (Minneapolis).

Lt. (jg) Truman E. Carpenter, det. VB 3B (Lexington), June 1; to VP 7F (Wright).

Lt. (jg) Lamar P. Carver, det. VF 1B (Lexington), June 1; to Lexington.

Lt. (jg) James G. Craig, Jr., det. VS 9B (Northampton), June 1; to VF 6B (Saratoga).

Lt. (jg) Aquila G. Dibrell, Jr., det. VF 1B (Lexington), June 1; to VS 9B (Houston).

Lt. (jg) Charles H. Everett, Jr., det. USS Utah, June 1; to Hamilton.

Lt. (jg) Herschel A. House, det. VF 3B (Ranger), June 1; to VS 128 (San Francisco).

Lt. (jg) Walter D. Innis, det. VS 2B (Saratoga), June 1; to VS 98 (Salt Lake City).

Lt. (jg) Joseph A. Jaap, det. VS 4B (Saratoga), June 1; to VP 9F (Wright).

Lt. (jg) George S. James, Jr., det. VF 3B (Ranger), June 1; to VO 3B (Mississippi).

Lt. (jg) Robert D. Sutton, det. Leary, May; to Hydro. Office, Navy Dept.

Ens. Garrett S. Coleman, det. VO 4B (Colorado), June 1; to VS 2B (Saratoga).

Ens. Warren S. MacLeod, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola; to Asiatic Sta.

Lt. Comdr. Robert Bartle Miller (MC), ora. March 9 revoked. Continue duty Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound.

Lt. (jg) Donald R. Tompkins (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, April; to Lexington.

## April 28, 1937

Comdr. William K. Harrill, det. Saratoga, (Continued on Next Page)



## Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

March; to Asst. Nav. Attache, American Embassy, London.

Lt. Comdr. James E. Dyer, det. CO VP 12F (Langley), June; to Bu. Aero., Navy Dept.

Lt. Truman E. Ayers, det. USS Beaver in May; to command USS Koesanqua.

Lt. Edward L. Beck, desp. ors. Dec. 18 further modified. To Nav. Boiler Lab., NYd., Phila., instead NYd.

Lt. Andrew H. Bergeson, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Harvard Univ., Cambridge.

Lt. Thomas T. Craven, det. command Koesanqua, May, to Beaver.

Lt. John P. Curtis, ors. April 13 modified. To Melville as nav. off.; instead duty Altair.

Lt. Glenn F. DeGrave, det. as Instructor of Nav. Reserves, Chicago, May; to C. in C., Navy Retg. Sta., Seattle.

Lt. Christian H. Duborg, det. VP 9F (Wright), June; to VP 8F, Pearl Harbor, ors. March 20 revoked.

Lt. Gerald R. Dyson, det. VB 2B (Saratoga) in June; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Howell J. Dyson, det. VJ 1F (Wright), June; to VP 8F, Pearl Harbor. Ors. March 20 revoked.

Lt. Herbert F. Eckberg, det. Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, June 14; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. William G. Fisher, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept., July 10; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Albert E. Fitzwilliam, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Fritz Glein, Jr., det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Harry D. Hale, det. VS 118 (Minneapolis), June 1; to VS 118 (Indianapolis).

Lt. John M. Hoskins, det. VS 4B (Saratoga), June 1; to CO, VS 4B (Saratoga).

Lt. Harold A. Houser, det. Office of Judge Adv. Genl., Navy Dept., June; to Omaha as gun. off.

Lt. Seymour A. Johnson, det. VF 3B (Ranger), June 1; to VO 3B (New Mexico).

Lt. Francis C. B. Jordan, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Harvard Univ., Cambridge.

Lt. William I. Leahy, det. Norfolk, NYd., May; to staff, Cdr. Dest. Sqdn. 10.

Lt. Loren A. Morris, det. VO Sqdn. 3B (Mississippi), June; to VP 2F, Coco Solo. Ors. March 20 revoked.

Lt. William Seavey Parsons, det. Naval Academy, May 29; to Univ. of Calif., Berkeley.

Lt. Edward K. Shannah, ors. March 27 revoked. Det. VS 4B (Saratoga), June; to VP Sqdn. 2F, Coco Solo.

Lt. Emmett J. Sullivan, ors. April 1 revoked; continue duty Pennsylvania.

Lt. (Jg) Weldon L. Hamilton, det. VO 4B (West Virginia), June 1; to VB 2B (Saratoga).

Lt. (Jg) George K. Huff, det. VB 1B (Ranger), June 1; to VS 108 (Louisville).

Lt. (Jg) George L. Hutchinson, det. VS 108 (Chester), May; to VB 3B (Lexington).

Lt. (Jg) James B. Vredenburg, ors. March 25 revoked. Det. VB 2B (Saratoga), June; to VP Sqdn. 2F, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Lt. (Jg) Ford L. Wallace, ors. March 30 revoked. Det. VF 6B (Saratoga), June; to VP Sqdn. 2F, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Lt. (Jg) Albert H. Wilson, Jr., ors. March 22 revoked. Det. VO 3B (Idaho), June; to VP 2F, Coco Solo.

Ens. Charles W. Fielder, det. VS 108 (Chester), May; to VB 3B (Lexington).

Lt. Robert E. Baker (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Charleston, June; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo.

Lt. Joseph E. Evans (MC), det. U. of Penn. Grad. School of Med., Phila., June 5; to Naval Hosp., Charleston.

Lt. Freeman C. Harris (MC), det. U. of Penn. Grad. School of Med., Phila., June 5; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. William M. Silliphant (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, May; to Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor.

Comdr. Tucker C. Gibbs (SC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. Theodore L. Schumacher (CC), det. Nav. War College, Newport, May 14; to staff, Cdr. Scgt. Force.

Lt. Comdr. Charles T. Dickman (CEC), det. Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, June; to Marine Bks., Quantico.

Lt. Comdr. Collins Lee Macrae (CEC), det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa, July; to 11th Nav. Dist., San Diego.

Ch. Bosn. Edward J. Heil, det. NYd., Phila., Sept. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Gnr. Augustus K. Goffe, ors. April 20 revoked. Det. Naval Ammun. Depot, Ft. Mifflin, June 1; to Idaho.

Ch. Mach. Stephen D. Thornton, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Sept. 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Mach. Theodore H. Thompson, det. Wyoming, April 1; to Utah.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Chester S. Denton, det. Houston, June 1; to Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Alvin A. Farlow, det. Minneapolis, April 9; to Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor.

Rad. Elec. George Partis, det. S-28, March 27; to temp. duty Marblehead.

Rad. Elec. Willard Triaka, to Phelps.

Ch. Pharm. Edward G. Dennis, det. 12th

Nav. Dist., May 19; to Hdqtrs., 9th Nav. Dist., Great Lakes.

## Coast Guard Orders

Lt. W. B. Chiswell, det. U. S. Naval Academy, May 29, 1937, to NYd., Philadelphia, for further instruction, upon completion of which assigned San Francisco Division for course of instruction at University of California, to report not later than Aug. 2.

Lt. G. M. Phannemille, det. Modoc; to U. S. Naval Academy, to report not later than June 30, for post graduate course in Marine Engineering (Design).

Lt. J. W. Ryssy, det. Headquarters, effective upon completion of instruction at Capitol Radio Engineering Institute; to U. S. Naval Academy for post graduate course in Radio Engineering, to report not later than June 30.

Lt. (Jg) W. E. Creedon, det. U. S. Naval Academy, May 29, 1937; to NYd., Philadelphia, for further instruction, upon completion of which assigned San Francisco Division for course of instruction at University of California, to report not later than Aug. 2.

Lt. Comdr. J. S. Rosenthal, det. Tahoe, upon arrival that vessel at New Bedford, Mass., and assigned Thetis as commanding officer.

Lt. W. J. Austermann, det. Thetis, upon relief by Lt. Comdr. J. S. Rosenthal, and assigned Chelan as exec. off.

Lt. (Jg) P. B. Mayer, det. Perseus, upon relief by Lt. (Jg) E. A. Pearson; to line duty Tahoe.

Lt. (Jg) E. A. Pearson, det. Tahoe, upon arrival that vessel at San Diego, Calif.; to line duty Perseus.

Capt. T. G. Crapster, det. Headquarters, June 25; to Norfolk Division as commander.

Capt. R. O. Weightman, det. Norfolk Division, upon relief by Capt. T. G. Crapster, and assigned Hdqrs. as Chief Personnel Officer.

Lt. (Jg) R. L. Grantham, det. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., upon completion course of instruction, and assigned San Diego Air Station.

Constr. E. M. Kent, det. NYd., Brooklyn, July 1, 1937; to Depot as production off.

Ch. Pay Clk. G. A. Scott, orders of Feb. 13, 1937, cancelled.

Pay Clk. J. W. Davis, det. Headquarters, May 31, 1937, to office of Southern Inspector.

Gun. H. I. Vernet, det. Tahoe, when directed by Commander, San Francisco Division; to San Francisco Division.

Ch. Btsn. H. S. Browne, Jr., det. Headquarters, effective ten days after arrival of Btsn. A. J. Craig at Hdqrs.; to Travis as commanding officer.

Ch. Btsn. K. C. Tharp, det. Ewing, May 24, 1937; to Seattle Division for duty as Recruiting Officer, Seattle.

Ch. Btsn. R. W. Thresher, det. Travis, upon relief by Ch. Btsn. H. S. Browne, Jr., to Legare as commanding officer.

Btsn. A. J. Craig, det. Legare, May 24, 1937, and assigned Headquarters.

Btsn. A. P. Lewis, det. Seattle Division, upon relief by Ch. Btsn. K. C. Tharp; to Morris.

Btsn. P. R. Loyd, det. Morris, May 4, 1937; to Ewing.

## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 737)

Capt. Henry Berber, from Rock Island, Ill., to 1st CE, Ft. DuPont, Dela.

Capt. Reginald L. Dean, from Louisiana, Mo., to Asst. to Div. Engr., Upper Miss. Valley Div., St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. Emerson C. Itchner, from St. Louis, Mo., to Asst. to Dist. Engr., Clarksville, Mo.

Capt. Arthur M. Andrews, from Rock Island, Ill., to C. O., Engr. School Detach., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.

1st Lt. Edward P. Mechling, from Raritan Arsenal, N. J., to GHQ Air Force, Langley Fld., Va.

## SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. ALLISON, CSO

Maj. Alexander E. Whitworth, previous orders amended to read: From Indianapolis, Ind., to SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Capt. Wesley T. Guest, from Wright Fld., Ohio, to SC radio maintenance and repair officer, Air Depot, San Antonio, Tex.

## CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM, C. of CWS.

Maj. Gen. Claude E. Brigham, C. of CWS, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Sept. 30, after more than 40 years' service, with rank of Maj. Gen.

## CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of CAV.

Maj. Waldemar A. Falk, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.

Maj. George D. Wiltshire, from Lexington, Va., to 1st Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Maj. Fenton S. Jacobs, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to Organized Reserves, 8th Corps Area, Denver, Colo.

Maj. Herbert V. Scanlon, from Ft. Myer, Va., to instructor, Cav., National Guard, Watertown, Wis.

Maj. Percy S. Haydon, from Northfield, Vt., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., sailing from N. Y., Sept. 11.

Capt. Clark L. Ruffner, from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Norwich Univ., Northfield, Vt.

Capt. George G. Elms, previous orders revoked. From Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Organized Reserves, 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Basil G. Thayer, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

## FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA Col. Edward W. Wildrick, having been found incapacitated for active service, is retired, effective April 30.

Maj. Walter E. Jenkins, from Boston, Mass., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., Aug. 13.

Maj. Josiah A. Wallace, from Panama Canal Dept., to instructor, National Guard, Minneapolis.

Maj. Theodore E. T. Haley, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to instructor, National Guard, Columbus, Ohio.

Maj. Samuel White, from Philippine Dept., to instructor, National Guard, Indianapolis.

Maj. Severn T. Wallis, from Hawaiian Dept., to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Maj. Charles R. Lehner, from Ft. Collins, Colo., to duty with QMC, 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. J. J. Bethurum Williams, from Philadelphia, Pa., to 68th FA, (Mech.), Ft. Knox, Ky.

Maj. Henry B. Parker, from Oklahoma City, Okla., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. Samuel D. Bedinger, from Nashville, Tenn., to 80th FA, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Maj. Oscar I. Gates, from Cleveland, Ohio, to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Maj. George H. Stuts, from Columbus, Ohio, to 19th FA, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Capt. Paul A. Berkey, from Ames, Iowa, to 8th FA, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Capt. Willis S. Bryant, from Tulsa, Okla., to his home and await retirement.

Capt. Henry L. Kersh, previous orders amended to read: To 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Charles L. Booth, from Norfolk, Va., to 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Capt. Albert C. Donovan, from Sioux Falls, S. D., to 80th FA, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

From Ft. Sill, Okla., to station indicated:

Capt. William A. Wedemeyer, 4th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. James L. Beynon, 3d FA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lt. Horace F. Bigelow, 83d FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. George E. Deitz, 10th FA, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

1st Lt. Ashton M. Haynes, 68th FA, (Mech.), Ft. Knox, Ky.

1st Lt. Arthur R. Hercz, 1st Obsr. Battalion, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. Arthur H. Hogan, 10th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

1st Lt. Charles E. N. Howard, Jr., 83d FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, 4th, 36th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. William Taylor, Jr., 83d FA, Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. James K. Wilson, Jr., 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

1st Lt. James J. Winn, 16th FA, Ft. Myer, Va.

1st Lt. Norman E. Poinier, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F., Oct. 5.

1st Lt. Leroy C. Davis, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

1st Lt. Raymond S. Pratt, Jr., from Ft. Sill, Okla., to 10th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

1st Lt. George E. Lynch, from Philippine Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. David M. Perkins, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

1st Lt. David W. Traub, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to 10th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

From Ft. Sill, Okla., to 2nd Div., with station indicated:

1st Lt. F. Seoon Gardner, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. Frank A. Lightfoot, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

1st Lt. William R. Thomas, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

From Ft. Sill, Okla., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F., Aug. 28: 1st Lt. Richard S. Carter, 1st Lt. John W. M. Read, 1st Lt. Curtis A. Schrader, 1st Lt. Elmer L. Thompson.

Previous orders revoked: 1st Lt. Walter F. Gallup, 1st Lt. James E. Godwin, 1st Lt. Walker R. Goodrich, 1st Lt. Mervyn M. Magee.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDLERLAND, C. of CAC

Lt. Col. Edward B. Dennis, previous orders revoked.

Lt. Col. Frank E. Emery, Jr., from Hawaiian Dept., to Organized Reserves, 3rd Corps Area, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Lt. Col. Carl E. Hocker, previous orders revoked. From Hawaiian Dept., to instructor, General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Lt. Col. Gooding Packard, from Philippine Dept., to The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.

Maj. Arthur V. Winton, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to instructor, CAC, National Guard, Fall River, Mass.

Maj. Lucas E. Schoonmaker, from Ft. Crockett, Tex., to Organized Reserves, 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass.

Maj. Thomas E. Jeffords, from Hawaiian Dept., to Joliet Township High School, Joliet, Ill.

Capt. Harold P. Hennessy, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to 52nd CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

## INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of INF. Col. James V. Heldt, is retired from active service, effective May 31.

Lt. Col. Hugh B. Keen, from Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to Oregon State Agric. College, Corvallis, Ore., sailing from N. Y., Aug. 4.

Lt. Col. Marion O. French, from Hawaiian Dept., to 2nd Army Staff, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. Winfield O. Shrum, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. Blaisdell C. Kennon, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Univ. of Akron, Akron, Ohio.

Maj. Sereno E. Brett, from present duty at Ft. Benning, Ga., to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Martin S. Chester, from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Organized Reserves, Decatur, Ill., sailing from S. F., Aug. 11.

Maj. Laurence B. Keiser, from San Antonio, Tex., to student, Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Chauncey M. Lyons, from Grove City, Pa., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., Aug. 4.

Maj. Joseph V. Coughlin, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to instructor, Inf., National Guard, Oshkosh, Wis.

Maj. Earle H. Malone, from Pocatello, Idaho, to Oakland Public High Schools, Oakland, Calif.

Maj. Donovan P. Yeuell, from Hawaiian Dept., to Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

Maj. John H. Church, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to instructor, Inf., National Guard, Phoenix, Ariz.

Maj. Charles L. Steel, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.

Maj. Claude G. Hammond, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to instructor, Inf., National Guard, Oklahoma City, Okla.

From Panama Canal Dept., to station indicated:

Capt. Edward A. Kimball, 2nd Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich.

Capt. Kenneth H. Kinsler, 2nd Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich.

Capt. Mark E. Smith, Jr., 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Capt. Jefferson B. Willis, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Lt. Willard B. Carlock, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Lt. Thomas R. Hannah, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Capt. Clarence E. Jackson, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

1st Lt. William R. F. Blenkney, from Panama Canal Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

From Ft. Benning, Ga., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y., July 8: 1st Lt. David H. Armstrong, 1st Lt. William E. Means.

1st Lt. Joseph E. Stearns, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah.

1st Lt. Howard H. Reed, from 57th Inf., Manila, P. I., to detail in QMC, Philippine Dept.

1st Lt. August Schomburg, previous orders revoked. From Ft. Benning, Ga., to detail in OD, student, OD School, Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

## AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC Lt. Col. Hume Peabody, from Hawaiian Dept., to AC Board, Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Maj. William W. Welsh, (capt.), from student, AC Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Ala., to duty at Maxwell Fld.

Maj. William C. Goldsborough, (capt.), previous orders amended to read: To Langley Fld., Va.

Maj. Grandison Cardner, (capt.), from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to March Fld., Calif., sailing from N. Y., Sept. 11.

Maj. Louis N. Eller, (capt.), from Kelly Fld., Tex., to Selfridge Fld., Mich.

Maj. Robert H. Finley, (capt.), from Moffett Fld., Calif., to Mitchell Fld., N. Y., sailing from S. F., Aug. 11.

From Maxwell Fld., Ala., to March Fld., Calif., sailing from N. Y., Sept. 11: Maj. Frank D. Hackett, (capt.), 1st Lt. Russell A. Wilson.

From Maxwell Fld., Ala., to station indicated:

Maj. Robert V. Ignico, (capt.), Mitchell Fld., N. Y.



## Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Mich.  
1st Lt. Robert E. L. Pirtle, Hamilton Fld., Calif.  
1st Lt. Kingston E. Tibbetts, Mitchel Fld., N. Y.  
Capt. David M. Schlatter, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to 12th Obsr. Squadron, Ft. Knox, Ky.  
Capt. James M. Fitzmaurice, from Kelly Fld., Tex., to Langley Fld., Va.  
Capt. Roscoe C. Wriston, previous orders amended to read: To Langley Fld., Va.  
From Randolph Fld., Tex., to Langley Fld., Va.: Capt. Darr H. Alkire, Capt. Carl B. McDaniel, 1st Lt. Ivan M. Palmer.  
From student, AC Engr. School, Wright Fld., Ohio, to Materiel Div., AC, Wright Fld.: Capt. Raymond E. Culbertson, Capt. John G. Moore, 1st Lt. Eugene H. Beebe, 1st Lt. Howard G. Bunker, 1st Lt. Louis E. Masse, 1st Lt. Herbert H. Tellman.  
1st Lt. Thomas L. Thurlow, from Wright Fld., Ohio, to Langley Fld., Va.  
1st Lt. William H. MacArthur, from Panama Canal Dept., to Langley Fld., Va.  
1st Lt. Charles A. Clark, Jr., from Philippine Dept., to ACTC, Randolph Fld., Tex.  
From Panama Canal Dept., to Langley Fld., Va.: 1st Lt. John A. Feagin, 1st Lt. John A. Sanford.  
From Chanute Fld., Ill., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y., July 8: 1st Lt. Edward H. Underhill, 2nd Lt. William T. Hudson, jr.

### WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Henry L. Jones, from Panama Canal Dept., to Harbor Defenses of San Francisco, Calif., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.  
W. O. Thomas J. Walsh, from Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., to president of Army Retiring Board, Army and Navy General Hospital for exam. by the board.  
W. O. Walter A. Anderson, previous orders amended to read: To duty with AGD, Hdq. 5th Corps Area, Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men are retired at the place indicated on April 30:  
Sgt. Jesse L. Harris, FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.  
Sgt. Charles H. Melrose, Cav., Ft. Myer, Va.  
Pvt. 1st John M. Champeno, FA, Ft. Myer, Va., with rank of 1st Lt.  
M. Sgt. Paul Haller, QMC, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
Sgt. William Cullens, Cav., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.  
Sgt. John Murphy, Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex.  
M. Sgt. Lebbens Auman, OD, Langley Fld., Va.  
Sgt. Harry W. Connelly, CAC, Ft. Preble, Me.  
M. Sgt. Benjamin F. Miller, Inf., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.  
M. Sgt. Hermann Petersen, DEML, West Point, N. Y.  
Pvt. Stephen H. Hayes, previous orders amended to read: Retired from active service, effective May 31.

### BOARDS

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Wright Fld., Ohio, May 3, for purpose of evaluating as to "utility of a type" and "landing and take-off characteristics" the airplanes submitted in response to the terms of Circular Proposal No. 36-500 (Monoplane Pursuit): Capt. James E. Parker, AC; Capt. Harlan T. McCormick, AC; Capt. Stewart W. Towle, Jr., AC; Capt. Frank G. Irvin, AC.

### RESERVES

2nd Lt. J. M. Troweck, Air-Res., to tactical unit of AC, Paterson Fld., Ohio.  
2nd Lt. S. H. Ecklund, Air-Res., to Rockwell Fld., Calif.  
Capt. H. F. Hitner, Chem.-Res., to Washington, D. C.  
Capt. L. E. Warford, AGD-Res., to Washington, D. C.  
1st Lt. R. A. Burr, QM-Res., to QMG, Washington, D. C.  
2nd Lt. E. W. Kaufmann, Ord.-Res., to Philadelphia Dist. Ord. Office, Philadelphia, Pa.  
2nd Lt. E. W. Maschmeyer, Air-Res., from Mitchel Fld., N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y., Sept. 11.  
1st Lt. A. W. Hamilton, III, Ord.-Res., to Philadelphia Dist. Ord. Office, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Capt. J. E. Brinkmeyer, Fin.-Res., continued on active duty at Washington, D. C., until Nov. 15, 1937.  
Lt. Col. A. T. Benjamin, QM-Res., to Washington, D. C.  
1st Lt. H. F. Bamberger, Engr.-Res., to Philadelphia Engr. Procurement Dist., Philadelphia, Pa.  
1st Lt. S. Strahan, Ch.-Res., to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.  
2nd Lt. J. W. Campbell, Air-Res., to Duncan Fld., San Antonio, Tex.  
2nd Lt. H. D. McGaw, Chem.-Res., to Ft. Crook, Neb.  
1st Lt. A. Mankowich, Chem.-Res., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.  
2nd Lt. D. E. Meade, Air-Res., to Selfridge

Fld., Mich.

Following promoted to grade after name:  
2nd Lt. R. W. Burke, Sig.-Res., to 1st Lt.  
2nd Lt. W. G. Danielson, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.  
2nd Lt. C. E. Hensley, QM-Res., to 1st Lt.  
2nd Lt. R. K. Lewis, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.  
2nd Lt. C. C. Mullen, QM-Res., to 1st Lt.  
2nd Lt. G. Clahane, Engr.-Res., to 1st Lt.  
2nd Lt. P. L. Jolley, Cav.-Res., to 1st Lt.  
2nd Lt. H. B. White, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.  
1st Lt. C. B. Proctor, Med.-Res., to Capt.

### Plan Flight Pay Study

(Continued from First Page)

Powers questioned General Mallin Craig, chief of staff, as follows:

Mr. Powers. How do you think the members of the Air Service would feel toward a flat flying pay of say \$2,000 a year, regardless of rank?

General Craig. I think all of those who are not getting that much would be for it, and all those who are getting more would be against it.

Mr. Powers. That is the best answer in the world, General. Certainly human nature would work that way.

General Craig. May I say there, sir, it is my opinion where I have inquired, that our pilots, on the average, do not receive as much money as do commercial flyers.

Mr. Powers. I believe that, and I also believe that there are great hazards which some of your men undertake, which commercial flyers, doing straight flying, are not subjected to.

Mr. Powers. General, I have been a firm believer in insurance for pilots in the Air Corps. Have you given much study to that particular subject?

General Craig. I expressed it as my opinion, in some of the discussions that we have had off the record, that I believed in insurance for flyers in the Air Corps.

Mr. Powers. I wonder if it would be possible to furnish, say by next year's hearings, a tentative plan looking toward the insurance of these flyers in amounts of, let us say, \$10,000, \$20,000, and \$30,000. Let us figure out what the cost of that would be and make a comparison with the flying pay that is given them now.

General Craig. It should be a lot less.

Mr. Powers. In view of the hazards that some of these young men are subjected to, I think it would be far better to provide a lump sum by way of insurance, to be paid to their families in case of death, rather than to pay them flying pay, as they are getting at present.

Mr. Dockweiler. A good many of them receive more now, because of their flying pay, but that does not mean that they necessarily save it to provide against the eventuality of death, for their families.

Mr. Powers. That is exactly.

Mr. Dockweiler. I think your point is well taken, Mr. Powers.

Col. Adna R. Chaffee. I have just divided the amount of flying pay provided in these estimates \$2,231,100, by the number it is estimated will fly, 1,400, and get \$1,497 a year as the average flying pay.

Mr. Dockweiler. They could purchase a very attractive insurance policy for \$2,000, even considering their hazardous occupation.

Mr. Dockweiler. Returning for a moment to the question of insurance: An Air Corps officer has to take out his own insurance?

General Craig. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dockweiler. Do you know what the rates are that they pay for any insurance that they do take out?

General Craig. They are very much higher than private citizens have to pay. They get the same rates, however, as the rest of us do from the War Risk Insurance, but they can only take out \$10,000 there.

General Craig. May I suggest that at the proper time the committee ask General Westover about that matter, because he is a very dependable and conscientious man in his opinions.

Mr. Powers. I should like to very much; thank you for the suggestion, General.

General Craig. May I suggest to you gentlemen that a thing of this kind should not affect the Army alone.

Mr. Powers. Oh, no. I think if it is inaugurated, it should be adopted in other Bureaus and agencies of the government.

Mr. Snyder. You mean it should affect all pilots under the flag?

Mr. Powers. The Navy, too.

General Craig. Yes. We have the Coast Guard and others. I think this ought to be studied from the morale point of view also, because I do not know exactly how to answer your questions. I have answered them just as the matter came to me at the moment, but I have had some of these opinions for years.

### 50 to 75 Percent Flight Increases

Tables were inserted in the record showing that on Dec. 31, 1936, there were 1,500 officers drawing flight pay at 50 per cent above their base pay and three (two colonels and one lieutenant colonel) were drawing flight pay at 75 per cent above

their base pay. These latter were drawing the higher percentage under Section 127a of the National Defense Act which gives it to those "upon whom the rating of military aviator, has heretofore been conferred for having specially distinguished himself in time of war in active operations against the enemy."

### General Westover Testifies

Later, when Maj. Gen. Oscar Westover, chief of the air corps, appeared before the committee the following colloquy took place:

Mr. Powers. There seems to be some question in the minds of many Members of Congress with reference to flying pay. The question in their minds is as to whether it is too little or too great, and how it is administered; who draws it.

What would you think of a proposition of having a maximum flying pay of, say \$1,500, and then the Government taking out insurance on all of these pilots, say, to the amount of \$10,000 in the case of a single pilot and \$20,000 in the case of a married pilot, the Government paying the premium?

How would that affect the morale of the Air Corps?

General Westover. That would be hard to say. I personally am of the belief that sooner or later it may be a wise plan to provide an amount of insurance that each flyer will get, so that they will all have the same protection as far as the hazard is concerned, which will take care of their families, if they have any. The amount of insurance, however, in my opinion, should be greater than you have suggested. I have always said it should not be less than \$40,000.

Mr. Powers. I agree with you.

General Westover. However, insurance is not the answer to get good men into the Air Corps, because that is something that the pilot gets no benefit from.

For the hazard that a pilot undertakes there must be an attraction of some sort over and above that attached to other kinds of duty which he can perform without that hazard.

Mr. Powers. I agree with that, too.

Mr. Terry. You think if there were an investigation by a joint or combined committee on the subject of flying pay in the various branches of the service that something could be worked out, and that there might be some merit in the proposition?

General Westover. I, of course, have no recommendation to make, one way or the other. I have given the matter considerable thought at various times, and it is my personal belief that it is desirable to have a fixed insurance provision that nobody could touch, that would go to an officer's family, and that in addition to that there be sufficient lure to keep a man in the flying game, because while he lives he has to have something to stimulate his interest. But, in reference to the insurance provision, what will you do about a second lieutenant who has no dependants, and no family of his own? If you have that insurance provided by the Government, an offer could have no objection. If, however, you require him to take out insurance, you oblige him to obligate funds for a purpose for which he has no specific use.

Mr. Powers. You will not find many cases of any one who has not someone close to him and someone he cares something about to

whom he would wish the insurance money to go.

General Westover. Undoubtedly, a majority will. But that is one of the things which has always come up to confront us when we have tried to determine an equitable way and require every officer to carry life insurance.

### Use of Automobiles

Mr. Terry. Is there any feeling in the Army of distinction between the two groups—the flying group and the nonflying group—that the flyer, with the additional pay, is on a little higher plane than the man who has not that additional pay?

General Westover. In my opinion, no. Now, of course, the isolation of Air Corps stations in many cases requires a greater number of automobiles to be used on the part of the Air Corps personnel. I have even heard it said that because of the use of automobiles by so many of the Air Corps officers they have gotten into a higher form of living. But it is all due to their desire to do the Government business in the least possible time, and they try to do it that way. Many of the air fields are so big that unless you have some

(Please turn to Page 748)

## MILITARY POST-MORTEM

"It's a post-mortem idea, of course," growled the Colonel, the night before his retirement. "But I certainly wish I'd thought, several years ago, to supplement my retirement pay with an annuity policy." Many a retired officer has felt the same way. Retirement income is ample for the necessities of life—but an extra check each month for golf, travel, fishing, hunting, etc., doesn't go bad either!

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## Personals

Maj. and Mrs. Hugh M. Rimmer and youngest son, James, will leave the first of May from their home in San Francisco for a motor trip to the south and east to visit friends and relatives, and their sons, Harmon at West Point, and Hugh Raynor at Annapolis. The latter will return to California with his parents after graduation.

Mrs. Ralph Newton, wife of Major Newton, MC-Ret., recently entertained in San Francisco at luncheon in honor of her father, Mr. C. H. McCrillis, on his 85th birthday and for her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. McCrillis of Boston, Mass.

Sallie Anne Tate, daughter of Maj. Clifford H. Tate, FA, USA, Ft. Sill, Okla., was confirmed at the Episcopal Chapel, West Point, N. Y., Sunday, April 25, 1937. Sallie Anne is living at present at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Tate, Closter, New Jersey.

Col. and Mrs. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Cav., USA, have gone to New York for a short stay.

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, left Washington April 29 to visit Representative and Mrs. Patrick H. Drewry in their home in Petersburg, Va.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. M. Roberts, OD, USA, are now in Miami Beach, Fla. They have purchased a home in Miami Beach—No. 4519 Sheridan Avenue—and will make this place their permanent home. Colonel Roberts will be retired July 31 and is now at home awaiting retirement in compliance War Department orders. Colonel Roberts' last station was Savannah Ordnance Depot as commanding officer and previous to that was commanding officer at San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex., from 1930 to 1935, and at St. Louis, Mo., District Ordnance Office from 1926 to 1930.

Mrs. Charles E. T. Lull has returned to Washington from Florida, where she spent the winter, and is again at the Fairfax Hotel.

The belated decision of the G. A. R. to change the date of the Memorial Services in Arlington Cemetery has caused a modification of the plans for the Army Relief Horse Show at Ft. Myer Gardens.

After a conference with those concerned, Col. J. M. Wainwright, Commanding Officer at Ft. Myer announced that the show would be an all day affair, starting at 10.00 A. M. on May 31, instead of the

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

proposed two day show.

It has never been the policy of the Ft. Myer Garrison to conflict, no matter how worthy the cause, in any of their numerous activities, with any scheduled memorial services for the honored dead, and thus May 31st, which will not interfere and which this year will be a legal holiday, has been selected as the acceptable date for the show.

In view of the contemplated changes, Mrs. Wainwright, wife of the Commanding Officer and chairman of the Refreshments Committee, has announced that luncheon will be served on the grounds at the noon hour. She will be assisted by Maj. Pierre Mallet and the ladies of the garrison.

The show will comprise, not only various horse show classes, but will, in addition, include an exhibition musical drill and a rodeo ride by Troops "E" and "F", of the 3rd Cavalry.

All funds derived from the show will go to the Army Relief Society, an organization devoted to the aid of widows and orphans of deceased officers and enlisted men of the United States Army.

Information concerning tickets may be had by calling the ticket office, Ft. Myer, Virginia.

## Weddings and Engagements

Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, USA, Military Adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth and former Chief of Staff of the Army, was married to Miss Jean Marie Faircloth of Murfreesboro, Tenn., in New York City yesterday.

General MacArthur will depart for the West Coast shortly after the wedding to sail for Manila, May 10.

Announcement of the wedding was not made until Friday and it came as a "complete surprise" to the family, Cameron Faircloth, Jr., brother of the bride said. Miss Faircloth, 38, attended Soule College and later went to Ward-Belmont. Since then she has spent considerable time traveling, having visited Europe several times. She went to Manila in the fall of 1935 and remained there until last February when she returned to the United States.

Brig. Gen. William K. Naylor, USA, Commanding Officer of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Mrs. Naylor, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. Margaret Naylor Adams, to Capt. Halstead C. Fowler, FA, USA. The single ring ceremony was read April 20, at 11 A. M. at the Commanding General's quarters by Chaplain John Hall before a few intimate friends and relatives. A wedding breakfast followed after which the bride and bridegroom departed on a wedding trip to include Washington and New York.

Mrs. Fowler attended Sacred Heart Academy in St. Louis, Mo., and Holton Arms in Washington, D. C. Captain Fowler is the son of Mrs. Halstead Parker Fowler of Charleston, S. C., and the late Captain Fowler, New York National Guard. He attended the College of Charleston before entering the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1920.

Captain and Mrs. Fowler will be at home on the Post upon their return from their wedding trip, having been assigned quarters in the Field Artillery Officers' line.

Miss Katherine E. Bibb and Mr. Elmer Winslow Olsen were married March 14, 1937, in the new Post Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. Chaplain William Fisher read the marriage service and Mrs. Ralph W. Newton, wife of Major Newton, USA-Ret., played the incidental music. The bride was given in marriage by Maj. Thomas L. Long, USA-Ret., a brother officer of the bride's father.

The bride is the daughter of Maj. Lewis B. Bibb, MC, USA, and Mrs. Bibb, of Atlanta, Ga. She is a graduate of the University of California, where she was a member of the Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority and the Mortar Board, Prytanean and Theta Sigma Phi honor societies. The bridegroom is also a graduate of the Uni-



MRS. ROBERT MURRAY FIELD who before her marriage to Mr. Robert Murray Field, son of Maj. and Mrs. Robert Baxter Field, QMC, USA, at Governors Island, N. Y., April 3, 1937, was Miss Emily Adele Gibson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Adelno Gibson, CWS, USA.

versity of California and member of Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity.

A small reception and tea followed the ceremony at the Palace Hotel where Mrs. Lila Bibb Roberts, aunt of the bride, and Mrs. Hugh M. Rimmer, assisted in receiving the guests. After a short honeymoon, the couple are now at home in Berkeley, Calif.

Miss Laura Churchill, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James M. Churchill, Inf., USA, was married to 1st Lt. John Drury Cone, Inf., USA, on Wednesday evening, April 21, 1937, at Christ Church, at Ft. Wayne, Mich. Lieutenant Cone is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Cone, of Pine Bluff, Ark.

A profusion of white roses, snapdragons, lilies and fern decorating the altar formed a background for the service which was read at 8 o'clock.

The bride wore a knee-length tunic over her gown of ivory satin, the skirt of which swept into a brief fan-shaped train. The sleeves of the tunic were long and fitted and the neckline cut in a high cowl effect. The veil of ivory illusion fell to the floor from a cap of orange blossoms. The bride carried a shower bouquet of white roses and gardenias.

Mrs. William L. Creasy, of Edgewood Arsenal, Md., attended the bride as matron of honor wearing a period frock of old rose taffeta fashioned on princess lines with a dropped shoulder line and slightly puffed sleeves. Mrs. Creasy's hat was of old rose net with a tiny veil and she carried a colonial bouquet of talisman roses with a frill of rose-colored satin ribbon.

Miss Betty Dean Cone, sister of the bridegroom, who was maid of honor, wore a gown and hat like that of the matron of honor in aquamarine and also carried talisman roses in a colonial bouquet edged with a frill of aquamarine ribbon. Joyce Freeman, who was junior bridesmaid, wore green taffeta with a matching hat of net and carried a sheaf of the same flowers.

Capt. William M. Creasy assisted the bridegroom as best man. Seating the guests were six brother officers of Lieutenant Cone in the Second Infantry, Lt. Franklin Anderson, Lt. James Benner, Lt. J. R. Kimmell, Lt. George Bush, Lt. Paul Carey and Lt. Bernard W. Crandell.

Following the ceremony the bridal couple came out of the church under an arch of crossed sabers in the proper military tradition. At the reception, which was held in the Churchill quarters at Ft. Wayne, tradition also played a part as the bride performed the act of cutting the ring-shaped wedding cake with her hus-

band's saber. White roses and snapdragons were used about the house.

For her daughter's marriage, Mrs. Churchill wore a gown of hyacinth blue lace with a small hat of the same shade. Her corsage was of pink roses.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Cone left after the reception on a motor trip through the South, during which they will visit the bridegroom's parents in Pine Bluff. The bride traveled in a three-piece tailored suit of gray tweed with a navy felt hat and navy accessories. Pinned to her coat was a corsage of gardenias.

Capt. John Land Neilson, MC, USN, and Mrs. Neilson announce the engagement of their daughter Caroline McDougal Neilson to Mr. Neale William Curtin, the son of Mrs. Mary E. Swasey of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Captain Neilson is now on duty at the First Naval District in Boston, Mass. Mr. Curtin is in business in Portsmouth, N. H. and holds a commission as Ensign, Supply Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Col. and Mrs. Dorsey R. Rodney, Cav., USA, announce the engagement of their daughter Agnes and 1st Lt. Anthony Frank Kleitz, Jr., 2nd Cav., USA. The wedding will take place about the first of June.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Knowlton Walker to Mr. Joseph Maull Carey, 3rd, is announced by her father Lt. Comdr. Hugh McLean Walker, USN-Ret., of Augusta, Ga., and by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison H. Dodge, of Washington, D. C., with whom she makes her home.

Miss Walker was educated at Potomac School and the National Cathedral School of Washington, and graduated from Tubman School in Augusta, Ga., in 1932. She made her debut in Washington in that same year.

Mr. Carey, who is the son of the late Senator Robert D. Carey of Wyoming and Mrs. Carey, attended Andover School and is a member of the class of 1937 at Yale University.

The wedding will take place in June.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Jackson to Lt. (Jr) Henry B. Twohy, USN, of the Fleet Air Base, Coco Solo, was announced.

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Posts and Stations

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 29, 1937

Maj. Gen. Charles B. Reynolds, the surgeon general of the Army, was guest speaker at the graduation exercises April 23 for 21 Gray Ladies of the Walter Reed Unit of the Hospital and Recreation Service of the District Chapter, American Red Cross, at the Army Medical Center.

The Chief of Air Corps and Mrs. Oscar Westover have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. Freudenthal, wife of 2nd Lt. Wilhelm C. Freudenthal, AC, USA, Panama Canal Zone. Mrs. Freudenthal will remain two months with her parents, who reside at the Kennedy-Warren.

Capt. C. M. Austin, USN, and Mrs. Austin, accompanied by their two daughters, Mrs. A. S. Richardson and Miss Margaret Austin, have come from the West Coast for duty in Washington.

Capt. Clyde Grady, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Grady of Ft. McClellan, Ala., are spending several days at the Martinique.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. William S. Pyc, USN, entertained at dinner April 24 at their residence on Arlington Road.

Lt. Col. H. V. Hopkins, AC, USA, of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, is spending several days at the Martinique.

The Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, entertained at dinner April 24 in their quarters at the Marine Bks. in honor of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles Edson.

Mrs. George B. Pillsbury, wife of Brig. Gen. Pillsbury, USA, and her daughter, Miss Betsy Pillsbury, are in Jamaica for a brief summer vacation. They were accompanied as far as Miami by Gen. Pillsbury, who has returned to his duties in the Office of the Chief of Engineers.

Mrs. Pillsbury will return to Washington May 4, and early in June will go to her summer home at Martha's Vineyard. Miss Betsy Pillsbury will return to school after her stay in Jamaica.

Gen. and Mrs. Pillsbury's son, Mr. Phillip Pillsbury, a student at Harvard, will join his family at their summer place, as will young Thomas Pillsbury, a student at the Hill School. Gen. Pillsbury will go to Martha's Vineyard only on occasional week-ends.

## WEST POINT, N. Y.

April 26, 1937

Maj. James L. Hayden and Mrs. Hayden were hosts at a series of dinners at their quarters this week. On Monday they entertained for Lt. Col. Miner F. Felch and Mrs. Felch, Capt. Orvil R. Cook and Mrs. Cook, Capt. John W. Huyssoon and Mrs. Huyssoon. On Tuesday they had as their guests Col. Clayton E. Wheat, Lt. Col. Robert M. Littlejohn and Mrs. Littlejohn, Capt. Mason Wright Jr., Capt. Francis A. March 3rd, and Mrs. March. On Saturday night their guests included Col. Clifton C. Carter and Mrs. Carter, Col. William E. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison, Lt. Col. Herman Beukema and Mrs. Beukema, and Maj. Robert A. Willard and Mrs. Willard.

Capt. Malcolm R. Kammerer and Mrs. Kammerer entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Maj. William W. Jenna and Mrs. Jenna, Capt. J. V. Cole and Mrs. Cole, Capt. Charles P. Summerall Jr., and Mrs. Summerall, Capt. George W. Smythe and Mrs. Smythe, Capt. Clyde D. Eddlemon and Mrs. Eddlemon, Capt. William C. Boker Jr., and Mrs. Boker, Capt. Elvin R. Helberg and Mrs. Helberg, Capt. Benjamin E. Thurston and Mrs. Thurston, Capt. Godwin Ordway Jr., and Mrs. Ordway, Capt. George W. Hickman Jr., Capt. Tyler Calhoun Jr., and Mrs. Calhoun, and Mrs. Richard K. Sutherland, of Washington, who is passing a month as the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Jenna.

Miss Agnes Evans of Washington is a week end guest of the Kammerers.

Lt. Col. Herman Beukema and Mrs. Beukema have with them for a week Miss Isabel Boker of Worcester, Mass.

Capt. W. Mason Wright Jr., entertained at dinner on Sunday for Capt. Walter C. Stanton and Mrs. Stanton, Lt. Charles L. Decker, Lt. Philip Wehle, Mrs. Anne Kennedy, Miss Sheila Kennedy and Mrs. Rollo Peters, all of New York.

Dinner guests of Lt. Garrison H. Davidson and Mrs. Davidson, on Wednesday included Maj. Gen. William D. Connor and Mrs. Connor.

Col. Clifton C. Carter and Mrs. Carter, Lt. Col. Chancey L. Fenton, Lt. Col. Herman Beukema and Mrs. Beukema, Lt. Col. Robert M. Littlejohn and Mrs. Littlejohn, Lt. Col. Miner F. Felch and Mrs. Felch, Miss Isabel Boker and Lt. Philip Wehle.

Capt. C. Rodney Smith and Mrs. Smith were dinner hosts tonight for Capt. Lyle Rosenberg and Mrs. Rosenberg, Capt. Walker W. Holler and Mrs. Holler, Capt. Carl W. Meyer and Mrs. Meyer, Capt. Walter C. Stanton and Mrs. Stanton, Capt. Malcolm R. Kammerer and Mrs. Kammerer, Capt. Tyler Calhoun Jr., and Mrs. Calhoun, Capt. Marvin W. Peck and Mrs. Peck, Capt. John S. Roosma and Mrs. Roosma, Lt. Thomas A. Lane and Mrs. Lane, and Lt. Alvin G. Viney and Mrs. Viney.

## ANNAPOLIS, MD.

April 27, 1937

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Osborn, of Wardour, have issued invitations for an afternoon party on May 1, in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Philip Osborn, Lieutenant and Mrs. Osborn were married in Boston on April 14.

Mrs. A. E. Krapf, wife of Ensign Krapf, USN, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. William U. McCready, of this city.

Mrs. Hatcher Baker, of Long Beach is visiting her parents, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Julian S. Hatcher, at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. R. B. Dashiell.

Mrs. D. C. Godwin and daughter, have just returned to their home, 39 Upshur Road, after spending the past month in Florida.

Mrs. Beauregard, wife of Capt. A. T. Beauregard, USN, has taken an apartment at 5 Maryland Avenue, where she will be joined about May 15, by Captain Beauregard.

Comdr. and Mrs. Herndon Kelly have returned from a Mediterranean cruise, and a tour of Europe. They were gone about two months.

Comdr. C. C. Davis, USN, was a week-end guest of his mother, Mrs. C. DeV. Davis, at her home on Little Aberdeen Creek.

Mrs. H. H. Marable, wife of Lieutenant Marable, USN, and her small daughter are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Bryson Bruce, and Miss Louise Bruce.

Comdr. and Mrs. R. F. Freelsen entertained at a cocktail party on April 27, the occasion being their twenty-fourth wedding anniversary.

Comdr. and Mrs. John T. Bowers have issued invitations for a buffet supper on Friday, April 30, at their home in Charles Street.

The annual visit to the Naval Academy, of the Board of Visitors, took place this week.

The Economics and Government Team, composed of Comdr. R. A. Hall, Lt. S. P. Comly, Lt. D. J. Tortorich, and Lt. F. H. Newton, won the championship, in the play-off for the inter-departmental team-four in the Duplicate Bridge Tournament, recently held.

Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison motored to Annapolis recently to brush up on late navigation methods with Lt. Comdr. P. V. H. Weems, preparatory to her flight from New York to Paris.

Capt. and Mrs. Jules James entertained at dinner on April 29, at their quarters, 15 Porter Road in honor of their house guest, Miss Hester M. Laning.

Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, USN-Ret., was a recent week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns.

Capt. and Mrs. John F. Hines of Philadelphia, were visitors here over the past week-end, of their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. J. F. Hines, Jr., 18 Cheston Ave.

Capt. Philip William, USN-Ret., is visiting his niece, Mrs. Hartung, wife of Lt. Comdr. Richard A. Hartung, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Hartung gave a cocktail party on April 21, at their home on Market St.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Mead Pearson of 3 Acton Place, have as their house guest, Mrs. Blanchard Pratt of Lowell, Mass., sister of Lt. Commander Pearson.

Mrs. Arthur A. Ageton is leaving for California about May 1, after two years residence in this city. She will visit relatives in Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, en route to California.

## QUANTICO, VA.

April 29, 1937

Miss Kathleen Croft, niece of Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Croft, USMC, has gone to New York for a three weeks' visit.

Mrs. W. L. Crosthwaite of Waco, Tex., who has been attending the D. A. R. convention in Washington, arrived in Quantico April 26 for a visit with her niece, Mrs. Harold W. Bauer and 1st Lt. Bauer, USMC.

Capt. and Mrs. John C. Munn, USMC, have as their guest Mrs. Munn's niece, Miss Ethel Law of Lakeland, Fla.

Lt. Thomas L. Allman (MC), USN, and Mrs. Allman were hosts at a cocktail party at their quarters April 19.

Senator and Mrs. Edwin C. Johnson and Miss Janet Johnson of Colorado were the guests April 18 of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Larsen, USMC.

Capt. William L. Mann (MC), USN, left the post recently for Europe, where he will represent the United States Government at the Ninth International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy in Bucharest, Rumania, the week of June 2.

Mrs. Mann and Miss Beverly Mann left April 24 on a motor trip to Texas and California, where they will visit while Capt. Mann is away.

Lady MacBrien, wife of Maj. Gen. Sir James H. MacBrien, of Ottawa, Canada, is the house guest of her sister, Mrs. Louis W. Whaley, and Lieutenant Colonel Whaley, USMC.

## SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

April 27, 1937

Mrs. Courtlandt C. Baughman, wife of Captain Baughman, USN, and Mrs. Louis E. Denfeld, wife of Commander Denfeld, USN, recently left on a motor trip to Washington, D. C., where they will be joined by their husbands following the fleet maneuvers.

Mrs. Frank Schlapp, wife of Lieutenant

Schlapp, USN, entertained Saturday afternoon in celebration of the eleventh birthday anniversary of her daughter, Mary Gertrude.

Capt. Jesse B. Gay, USN-Ret., addressed the County Democratic Club Monday evening on "The President's Neutrality Policy."

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Josiah S. McKean, USN-Ret., now living at Carmel Highlands, Calif., were guests of honor at a tea given Friday afternoon by Mrs. William Kettner, widow of former Congressman Kettner.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Lamson-Scriber, USMC, before their recent departure for Washington, D. C., were hosts to about twenty close service friends as a farewell.

Rear Adm. Charles A. Blakely, USN, commandant of the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, and Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, USMC-Ret., now residing here, were honored recently at a luncheon sponsored by the city, county and chamber of commerce.

Mrs. Warren Worcester and her sister, Miss Maude L. Kishler, have left for a trip to Europe, returning early in June when Miss Kishler will become the bride of Ens. Edward H. C. Fredericks, USN, at Pensacola on June 11.

Mrs. B. P. Vosbury, wife of Lieutenant Commander Vosbury, USN, has left for New Haven, Conn., where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thorp. She plans to return in about six weeks.

Rear Adm. Josiah S. McKean, USN-Ret., was guest of honor at a luncheon Friday noon, given by the city, county and chamber of commerce.

## NEW LONDON, CONN.

April 24, 1937

A Navy relief play, "Pair of Sixes," a comedy in three acts, was given by the Officers and ladies of the Submarine Base, New London, in the Submarine Base Theater on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, April 21, 22 and 23, 1937. Capt. T. Withers, USN, Commanding Officer of the Submarine Base welcomed a large and enthusiastic audience on each of the three nights.

The part of George B. Nettleton was played by Capt. Rees Skinner, USMC, who did the choicest role of a quarreling business partner in an excellent manner. His partner T. Boggs Johns was played by Lt. (jg) P. D. Quirk, USN. Lt. Quirk's fine work was particularly evident in the 2nd and 3rd acts, when, due to a hand of draw poker, he lost to Nettleton, who held a pair of sixes and as a result had to become the latter's butler for one year, thus giving Nettleton a free hand in the business.

Mrs. E. W. Irish, wife of Lt. E. W. Irish, USN, played the part of Sally, stenographer of the business partners and a competent and attractive stenographer she proved to be. The part of Krome, the bookkeeper, was handled in a very capable manner by Lt. G. E. Peterson, USN. The lawyer for the partners was played by 2nd Lt. M. D. Holmes, USMC, and he did his best to bring the partners to an amicable understanding. Ens. F. D. Boyle, USN, made a hustling salesman for the Pill concern and had Mr. Applegate, who was adequately characterized by Lt. (jg) R. M. Davenport, USN, sold on the pills until the quarreling partners spilled the applecart. Lt. (jg) J. W. Williams, Jr., USN, played the part of a precocious office boy in a typical shuffling manner. The part of Nettleton's wife was superbly played by Mrs. Rees Skinner, but the excellent performance could not be as-

cribed solely to the fact that she plays that part in life also. The love interest was provided by Miss Jean Scott, daughter of Comdr. L. B. Scott, USN, as Miss Florence Cole, fiancée of Johns, the bachelor partner. Mrs. M. W. Thomas, wife of Lt. (jg) M. W. Thomas, played the part of Coddles, an English maid of all work, and her comedy sequences with Johns as butler and valet in the 2nd and 3rd Acts provided a highlight in the play.

Comdr. B. D. Stephens Che. USN, was supervisor of the play, which was excellently coached and directed by Mrs. E. M. Brinker, wife of Ens. R. M. Brinker, USN. The Business Manager and Program details were handled by Lt. J. M. Ocker, USN.

## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

nounced April 11, at a charmingly arranged champagne breakfast party which Miss Jackson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John James Jackson, gave at their home in Colon, Canal Zone.

No date has been set for the wedding but it is planned for early in May. Following the ceremony Lieutenant Twohy and his bride will sail for the west coast, where he will be stationed at Seattle, Wash., with duty on board the USS Thrush.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mildred Elaine Schreiber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Schreiber of San Diego, Calif., to Lt. (jg) John Ellis Edwards, USN. The marriage will take place early in June.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Myrtle Maring, daughter of Mrs. Minnie M. Maring of San Diego, Calif., to Lt. (jg) Martin M. Koivisto, USN.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert W. Cary, USN, have announced the engagement of their daughter Barbara Frances Cary, to 1st Lt. Lewis Pembroke Brown, Seventh Field Artillery, ORC. Miss Cary was graduated last year from Flintridge Sacred Heart Academy at Pasadena, Calif.



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### Army Awards Sports Insignia

West Point—Special orders published at the United States Military Academy, April 27, announce the award of 121 athletic insignia in seven winter sports.

The major sports "A" was awarded to six members of the basketball team, and Clarence R. Bess of the boxing team who won the 115-pound championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate Boxing Tournament; while the minor sports "A" was awarded to eight members of the swimming team; three members of the polo team; ten members of the hockey team, twelve members of the fencing team, and seven members of the gymnastic team.

Academy monograms were awarded to fourteen Cadets, while forty-eight plebes received class numerals. Seven manager's insignia were also awarded.

The awards are:

#### Major "A's"

Basketball—Charles R. Meyer, James T. Craig, Harris E. Rogner, Walter E. Brinker, John S. Samuel and Henry R. Sullivan, Jr.

Boxing—Clarence R. Bess.

#### Minor "A's"

Swimming—Stanley W. Connelly, Kelley B. Lemmon, Jr., William B. Strandberg, Charles B. Westover, John E. Beier, Robert J. Clark, Robert W. Crandall and Robert M. Williams.

Polo—Robert H. Van Volkenburgh, Arthur H. Wilson and William W. West.

Hockey—James S. Barko, John P. Connor, James H. Drum, John B. R. Hines, Charles L. Register, Maxwell A. Tinsler, William H. Blanchard, William A. Susmann, Richard D. Curtin and William J. McCaffrey.

Fencing—William K. Horrigan, Philip G. Lauman, Jr., William H. Lewis, Arthur W. Oberbeck, Nicholas H. Chavasse, William H. Corbett, Frank M. Izenour, William B. Kleffer, Morris F. Taber, Donald W. Thackeray, Harry W. O. Kinnard, Jr. and Salvatore E. Manzo.

Boxing—Battle M. Barksdale, Lukas E. Hoska, Jr., Bertram C. Harrison, James H. Isbell, James R. Luper, Robert L. Coughlin, Richard W. Negley and Thomas J. B. Shanley.

Gymnastics—Monte J. Hickok, Jr., Don R. Ostrander, Roland B. Anderson, John C. Damon, Allen D. Hulce, Charles L. Jackson and Robert C. Sears.

#### Monograms

Swimming—Kelsey L. Reeves, Christopher C. Coyne, Frank G. Forrest and Robert B. Spragins.

Boxing—Colla P. Kelly and Donald F. Hull.

Fencing—George J. Murray, Jr.

Gymnastics—William B. Travis, Walter E. Lutz, Jr., Joseph H. Frost, Roger M. Lilly, Edwin J. Ostberg and Matthew Whalen.

#### Numerals

Basketball—Wiley L. Baxter, John J. Beiser, John Z. Endress, Charles G. Esau, Alvin C. Gillem, II, Woodrow W. Vaughan.

Swimming—Richard J. Abbey, James B. Bonham, Charles A. Colwell, Paul F. O'Neill, George A. Pike, Edward T. Podufaly and Donald B. Smith.

Boxing—Arthur R. Barry, Marshall Cloke, Kenneth O. Due, Vencente E. Gepte, James E. McGinty and Frederick W. Symmes.

Polo—Allan A. Crockett, Samuel McC. Goodwin and Robert W. Strong.

Hockey—Charles L. Beaudry, William H. Birrell, John E. Collins, Francis T. Devlin, Joseph P. Donohue, Charles B. Hazeltin, Jr., Lyman O. Heidtke, George T. Larkin, Stephen K. Plume and Alden G. Thompson.

Fencing—Herbert M. Bowlby, Jr., Frank A. de Latour, James S. Greene, Jr., Nathan L. Kriesberg, Arthur H. Nelson, Alan G. Rorick, Page E. Smith, Allan M. Strock and Walter F. Winton, Jr.

Gymnastics—Orlaff L. Bowen, Paul H. Krauss, John A. O'Keefe and David E. Marshall.

#### Major Sports Manager's Insignia

Basketball—William N. Snouffer.

#### Minor Sports Manager's Insignia

Swimming—Walter R. Lawson.

Boxing—Horace G. Davison.

Polo—Walter C. Hyzer.

Hockey—Jack N. Donohew.

Fencing—Donald B. Brummel and Eugene J. Stann.

Gymnastics—Parker Calvert.

### Urge Pay Investigation

The Navy Department opposes the enactment of Representative Byron N. Scott's bill to increase the pay of enlisted men, Secretary Swanson informed the House Naval Committee this week.

Estimating that the measure would involve an annual increased cost of \$66,768,205 for the Regular Navy and \$561,239 for the Naval Reserve, the Department recommends against the passage of the measure. In the Secretary's report, no comment was made as to the merits of the bill, he simply stating the Department estimated that the measure would involve certain additional expenditures, that the Department recommended

against its enactment and that it was not in accordance with the President's financial policy.

Meanwhile, Representative A. N. Phillips, D. of Conn., stated that he intends to press for consideration of his resolution calling for an investigation of the pay of the armed services. Chairman Vinson, of the Naval Affairs Committee has promised Mr. Phillips that he will assist him in his project and will go before the House Rules Committee to urge favorable consideration of the resolution (HJ Res. 336). It provides as follows:

For the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the pay and allowance of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a joint committee to be composed of five Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Vice President, and five Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall make an investigation and report recommendations by bill or otherwise to their respective Houses relative to the readjustment of the pay and allowances of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the several services mentioned in the title of this joint resolution.

### Reenlistment Allowances

An attempt by the Administration to continue the suspension of the reenlistment allowance was defeated in the House this week, but the situation, so far as Navy enlisted men are concerned, remains unsettled.

The House Appropriations Committee reported this week — and the House passed — the second deficiency bill, without including the proviso submitted by the Bureau of the Budget to continue the suspension of the bonus for an additional year. While no mention of the provision was made in the committee's report, it is known that proposed legislation for continuing the ban was considered by the committee and that it was decided not to recommend it.

However, no supplemental appropriations have as yet been made or recommended by the Budget for payment of the allowance after July 1 and unless there is, Navy officials state informally that they probably cannot pay it to men reenlisting after that date. The Army and the Marine Corps, it is understood, consider that they can pay the allowance from the general pay funds, regardless of the lack of specific appropriations, but a preliminary study of the slightly different legal situation in the Navy, gives rise to the opinion that while men reenlisting will have a valid claim against the Government they cannot be paid the money.

This is all assuming, of course, that nothing further is done, either toward extending the suspension—which is decidedly improbable—or in the way of additional appropriations or authority to make such payments. When the proposed extension of the ban on payment of the allowance was first defeated in the House, the Navy Department submitted estimates for its payment next year to the Bureau of the Budget. The latter instead of approving them, resubmitted the suspension to Congress. Now, the Navy will probably again take the matter up with the Budget Bureau and attempt some solution of the difficulty.

### Inspect Army Activities in Va.

Headed by Vice President Garner, a number of members of Congress made a two-day tour of inspection of military activities in Virginia last week-end.

Rep. Lister Hill, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, was very much impressed with the efficient way in which the Army is carrying on its work in that sector. Referring to the two-day visit, Representative Hill said that the party landed at Fort Monroe, Saturday morning and was met by "one of the finest generals in the Army, Brig. Gen. John W. Gulick, former Chief of Coast Artillery and now a brigadier general of the line."

"We went all over Fort Monroe and inspected the installation of station and railroad guns and got a fine picture of the coastal defenses," he continued. "And

from there we went to Langley Field, where demonstrations of machine gun firing from airplanes and bombing were held. Some of the party visited Yorktown. Next we went to Fort Story where anti-aircraft demonstrations were very effective. The party was guest of the officers' club at Langley Field for luncheon and had dinner at Fort Monroe with Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Commanding the General Headquarters Air Force, Brigadier General Gulick, Col. H. J. Knerr, AC, USA, and Col. Walter R. Weaver, AC, USA, and many other officers."

"The Army did as it always does and carried through its firing, both in a most interesting and effective way. The trip was enlightening and I am sure the entire party was much impressed with the work of the Army," he concluded.

Members of the House Military Affairs Committee making the trip other than Chairman Hill were:

Representatives A. J. May, R. Ewing Thomson, Dow W. Harter, Clarence W. Turner, Andrew Edmiston, Edwin M. Schaefer, Frank J. G. Dorsey, John M. Costello, J. Mark Wilcox, C. Heyward Mahon, Jr., C. Arthur Anderson, Dew Short, L. C. Arends, Charles R. Clason, Albert G. Rutherford and Samuel W. King.

Included in the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee were:

Senators Robert R. Reynolds, Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Sherman Minton Claude Pepper, Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, H. H. Schwartz, Josh Lee, Ernest Lundeen and Warren R. Austin.

House Naval Affairs Committee members making the trip were:

Representatives Patrick Drewry, William Sutphin, Byron Scott, James W. Mott, Charles D. Millard, Norman R. Hamilton, Ralph E. Church and W. Sterling Cole of New York.

Reps. J. Buell Snyder, David R. Terry and Lane D. Powers, Chairman and members of the Subcommittee on Military Appropriations also witnessed some of the demonstrations, although they did not make the complete trip.

### Army-Navy Football

The fact that the Military and Naval Academies have signed a contract to play the annual Army-Navy football game at Philadelphia for three years, renewable for another three years, was made public at the Army appropriations hearings this week.

The following discussion took place:

General Connor. We have a contract, or an arrangement with the city of Philadelphia to play the Army-Navy game there in 1937-1939, with the right to renew it for another three years if we so desire.

Mr. Collins. When does the contract expire? General Connor. In 1939. It will begin next fall. We treated this year as an experiment. We played at the municipal stadium in Philadelphia this year and it was very satisfactory, so we agreed with the Navy to take on a contract for three years.

Mr. Terry. Who has the right to renew, the Army and the Navy or the city?

General Connor. We have the right to renew, if it is satisfactory. Knowing that they have a contract for three years, the city can keep the stadium in better shape than would be justified by a year-to-year arrangement.

### Navy Uniform Changes

A number of minor changes in the Navy Uniform Regulations of 1922 have been approved by the Secretary of the Navy and were announced by the Department this week. These changes will appear in printed Change No. 14, when it is issued.

Several paragraphs have been reworded for clarification and to take in a wider scope. The word rayon is substituted for silk and venetian on coats in quite a number of places. No changes in the design are involved.

### Would Modernize Large Carriers

The Navy Department submitted legislation to Congress this week to authorize the modernization of the aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga.

Authority to modernize the two carriers as well as a number of battleships and other craft was asked by the Navy last year. This year, the proposed alteration of the battleships was not recommended by the Administration.

### Purchase of Autos

The following data relative to the 1938 estimates for the purchase of automobiles were inserted by the War Department in the hearings of the House Appropriations Committee:

This estimate provides for the purchase of passenger vehicles, ambulances, trucks, etc., to replace some of the vehicles now in service which are so old that they cannot be economically maintained; for the purchase of tactical vehicles for organizations whose vehicles were outlawed by appropriation acts of fiscal years 1936 and 1937, and which have not been replaced; for dump and other trucks outlawed, but not replaced, at posts and stations; for vehicles to complete equipment for tactical units now partially motorized and for other motor vehicles required in connection with rearmament, reequipment, and mechanization of the Army. The program is as follows:

200 cars, light sedan, at \$550 .....	\$110,000
200 cars, light cross-country, at \$575 .....	115,000
100 motorcycles, solo, at \$300 .....	30,000
50 motorcycles with sidecar, at \$440 .....	22,000
60 ambulances, light, field, at \$1,100 .....	66,000
225 trucks, light (LC), at \$1,200 .....	270,000
50 trucks, medium (LC) 4 x 2, at \$1,400 .....	70,000
100 trucks, medium (LC) 4 x 4, at \$2,500 .....	250,000
8 trucks, heavy, anti-aircraft, at \$8,000 .....	64,000
<b>993</b> .....	<b>\$1,000,000</b>

### Tentative Assignment Purposes of Vehicles Requested in Fiscal Year 1938

200 cars, light sedan—Replacements, primarily.

200 cars, light, cross-country—Motorization, primarily, but influenced by replacement needs.

100 motorcycles, solo—Do.

50 motorcycles, with side car—Replacements, primarily.

60 ambulances, field—Replacement; will eliminate all war-time manufactured ambulances.

225 trucks, light—Will be used in the new-type division test, and then largely for replacements.

50 trucks, medium, 4 by 2—Do.

100 trucks, medium, 4 by 4—Motorization, primarily; some replacements.

8 trucks, heavy, prime-mover—Motorization. Vehicles assigned to tactical units for the test of the new-type division, will upon completion of that test, be reassigned to meet urgent motorization needs and replacement requirements. Tactical vehicles are used for administrative purposes, when such use does not interfere with tactical training. An assignment of a vehicle to a tactical unit does not necessarily mean that its purpose is solely in furtherance of motorization. Many assignments of tactical vehicles will be influenced materially by the administrative needs, due to shortages of administrative trucks which were eliminated in 1935, and are not yet replaced.

### Will Study Dirigible Policy

Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, declared this week, that the committee is going to give consideration to the future policy of the Navy regarding lighter-than-air development.

The dirigible question came up several times during the committee's consideration of legislation authorizing aircraft bases on the Pacific. Members of the committee pressed Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics as to the possibility of using the Sunnyvale field, now transferred to the Army, as a naval heavier-than-air base. Admiral Cook declared, "Pending a decision as to the Navy's policy with regard to lighter-than-air, we would be foolish to convert Sunnyvale into a heavier-than-air base."

Representative Maas, R. of Minn., asked Admiral Cook for his personal opinion as to whether the Navy should further develop lighter-than-air, but Chairman Vinson ruled the question out of order, stating, "We are going to get that question up later on, and will get the Admiral's opinion then. We have some bills pending before the committee and just as soon as the Department makes a recommendation we will consider it."

How soon the Department's policy may be defined cannot be learned. Early this year the matter was referred to the General Board for study, and its report is before the Secretary awaiting action.

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## Status of Promotion

### ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

#### Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since April 23, 1937

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Elmer C. Desobry, AGD, No. 33. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Charles K. Nulsen, Inf., No. 38. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Theodore K. Spencer, Inf., No. 39. Senior Lieutenant Colonel if vacancies were filled—Edwin M. Watson, FA, No. 40.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Jesse B. Hunt, FA, No. 39. Last nomination to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Montgomery T. Legg, FD, No. 46. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—James A. Marmon, FD, No. 47. Senior Major if vacancy were filled—Walter D. Dabney, FD, No. 48.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—John A. Otto, Inf., No. 70. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Edgar W. King, AC, No. 80. Vacancies—1. Officer entitled—Riley E. McGarragh, CAC, No. 81. Senior Captain if vacancy were filled—Egbert F. Bullene, CWS, No. 83.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Willard R. Wolfenberger, AC, No. 13. Officers entitled—None.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant—Adrian L. Hoebeke, Inf., No. 1953. Officers entitled—None.

#### Non-Promotion List

No changes since last report.

#### WARRANT OFFICERS' PROMOTION LIST

Same as last week, number 74 on list, Tech. Sgt. Benjamin H. Tellejohn, last man appointed. No vacancies.

### NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

May 1, 1937

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the navy.

#### Line

Rear Adm. Frank H. Badler, Capt. David I. Hedrick, Comdr. Walter W. Webb, Lt. Comdr. William S. Price, Lt. Jesse J. Underhill.

#### Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Ulys R. Webb, Capt. Frank H. Hagler, Comdr. Henry C. Weber, Lt. Comdr. Clifton A. Young, Lt. Julius C. Early, Lt. (jg) Thomas Ferwerda.

#### Dental Corps

Capt. J. R. Barber, Comdr. Clements V. Bault, Lt. Comdr. Alfred R. Harris, Lt. William D. Stagner, Lt. (jg) Jesse V. Westerman.

#### Supply Corps

Rear Adm. Charles Conrad, Capt. H. B. Ransdell, Comdr. Louie C. English, Lt. Comdr. Joseph E. Bolt, Lt. Donald S. Gordon, Lt. (jg) Leo J. McNulty.

#### Chaplain Corps

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. George S. Rents, Lt. Comdr. Earl M. Criger, Lt. Warren F. Cuthrie, Lt. (jg) Joseph F. Dreith.

#### Construction Corps

Rear Adm. William P. Robert, Capt. E. R. Norton, Comdr. Andrew I. McKee, Lt. Comdr. Joseph C. Huske, Lt. Victor B. Cole, Lt. (jg) Richard E. Garreks.

#### Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendall B. Bragg, Lt. Comdr. C. T. Dickman, Lt. Horace B. Jones, Lt. (jg) Raymond Lamoureux.

**RETIREMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS**  
The following retirements of officers of the Navy will become effective on the dates indicated: (Note—the reason for the retirement is given after the name as "PD" for retirement for physical disability, "30 years" for retirement on own application after 30 years' service, (S.I. service ineligible for promotion, etc.)

#### May 1, 1937

Capt. Charles E. Parsons, SC (30 years). Comdr. Leo L. Lindley (30 years). Ensign Harold A. MacDonald (PD). Lt. Comdr. Joseph E. Malcomson, MC (PD). Lt. Comdr. Arthur E. Beddoe, MC (PD). Lt. Comdr. Roy J. Leutscher (MC), (PD). Lt. (jg) K. W. Eikenberry, MC (PD). Ch. Pay Ck. C. T. Folsom (30 years). Ch. Mach. Hector L. Ross (30 years). Ch. Gun. Charles E. Smitherman (30 years).

#### June 1, 1937

Capt. Herbert S. Babbitt (30 years). Capt. Frank B. Freyer (PD). Comdr. Jay K. Esler (30 years). Comdr. Charles M. Elder (PD). Lt. Comdr. William A. Mason (30 years). Lt. Comdr. Ralph H. Norris (PD). Lt. Comdr. William Neidert, CC (30 years). Capt. Cuthbert J. Cleborne, SC (PD). Ch. Pay Ck. John F. Maraden (30 years). Ch. Gun. Edard A. Wintermute (30 years). Ch. Gun. Joseph J. Cos (30 years). Ch. Gun. George C. Nichols (PD). Ch. Rad. Elec. Roy Childs (30 years). Ch. Mach. John R. Rayhart (30 years). Ch. Carp. Charles S. Kimbrough (30 years). Ch. Carp. John P. Paul (30 years). Ch. Carp. Wm. J. Waterworth (PD).

#### June 30, 1937

15 captains, 32 commanders, 30 lieutenant

commanders, 3 commanders, MC, 12 lieutenant commanders, MC, 1 commander, SC, and 7 lieutenant commanders, SC (S.I.).

#### July 1, 1937

Capt. Lewis Cox (40 years). Comdr. Warren L. Moore (PD). Comdr. Jay K. Esler (30 years). Lt. Comdr. Clarence C. Kress (30 years). Lt. (jg) Carl A. Lizberg, SC, (PD). Ch. Bosn. Grover C. Gittins (30 years). Ch. Mach. Frank F. Loftin (PD). Ch. Gun. J. D. Rorabaugh (30 years). Ch. Carp. Wm. G. McIntyre (30 years). Ch. Carp. Basil N. Proctor (30 years).

#### August 1, 1937

Lt. Benjamin J. Shinn (Act. Feb. 28, 1931). Lt. John F. Piotrowski (30 years). Ch. Carp. John A. Nicol (30 years). Ch. Bosn. Farrell N. C. Overall (30 years). Ch. Bosn. H. S. Kennedy (30 years). Ch. Bosn. Earl E. Reher (PD). Ch. Pharm. James F. Durkin (30 years). Ch. Rad. Elec. E. W. Mallory (30 years). Ch. Pay Ck. John P. Wilson (30 years). Ch. Mach. Robert E. Sammons (30 years). Ch. Gun. William Seyford (40 years).

#### September 1, 1937

Comdr. Frank Luckel (30 years). Comdr. John C. Thom (30 years). Capt. DeWitt C. Webb, CEC (64). Lt. Comdr. George P. Seifert, SC (30 years). Ch. Bosn. William Borst (30 years).

#### October 1, 1937

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, CEC (64). Lt. Robert S. Savin (30 years). Ch. Gun. Robert Semple (30 years).

#### November 1, 1937

Rear Adm. Harris Laning (64). Lt. Comdr. George S. Dean (30 years). Capt. Victor S. Jackson, SC (64). Ch. Bosn. Edward J. Hill (30 years). Ch. Mach. Wm. W. Holton (30 years). Ch. Mach. S. D. Thornton (30 years).

#### December 1, 1937

Lt. Frederick L. Farrell (Act. Feb. 28, 1931). Capt. George A. McKay, CEC (64).

#### NAVY PROSPECTIVE PROMOTIONS

(Compiled on basis of known vacancies.)

##### Captain to Rear Admiral

June 3, 1937—Andrew C. Pickens.

##### August 1, 1937—David M. LeBreton.

##### Commander to Captain

June 1, 1937—Olaf M. Hustedt, Harold T. Smith, Preston B. Haines.

June 3, 1937—Frank T. Leighton, Alva D. Bernhard, Penn L. Carroll, Benjamin V. McCandlish, Alan G. Kirk, Francis W. Sanland, Joel W. Bunkley, Harold C. Train.

June 30, 1937—Lee P. Johnson, Monroe Kelley, Mark L. Hershey, Jr., Max B. DeMott, Wallace L. Lind, Marion C. Robertson, Edward C. Ragnet, William C. Wickham, Freeland A. Daubin, Claude S. Gillette, Thomas E. Van Metre, John H. S. Dessez, Sherman S. Kennedy, Charles H. Morrison.

**Lieutenant Commander to Commander**

June 1, 1937—Henry B. Broadfoot, James P. Compton, Thomas V. Cooper.

June 3, 1937—Officers on promotion list embraced by signal numbers 1010 to 1039, inclusive.

June 30, 1937—Officers on promotion list embraced by signal numbers 1042 to 1123, inclusive.

July 1, 1937—Frank R. Dodge, Vincent R. Murphy, William W. Warlick.

August 1, 1937—Charles W. Styer.

**Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander**

June 1, 1937—Joseph A. Connolly, Donald T. Giles, August J. Detzer, Jr., Donald F. Smith, Michael H. Kernodde.

June 3, 1937—Officers as listed on promotion list on page 370 of Navy Register from Campbell D. Emory to Edmund C. Mahoney, inclusive.

June 30, 1937—Officers as listed on promotion list on page 370 of Navy Register from Geoffrey E. Sage to Howard R. Healy, inclusive.

July 1, 1937—Ludien Ragonnet, Harold F. Pullen, Marion E. Murphy.

August 1, 1937—Archibald E. Uehlinger.

**Lieutenant, junior grade, to Lieutenant**

June 1, 1937—Alfred M. Aichel, Philip D. Gallery, Paul R. Anderson, Stephen N. Tackney, William S. Shea.

June 3, 1937—Officers as listed on promotion list on page 370 of Navy Register from John A. Williams to Joseph B. Duval, Jr., inclusive.

June 30, 1937—Remainder of officers listed on promotion list on page 370 of Navy Register.

(Continued on next page)

## OBITUARIES

Lt. Col. George I. Gunkel, USA-Ret., died at Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, Ohio, April 17, 1937.

Colonel Gunkel was born in Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1875. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver I. Gunkel. He attended the local public schools and then the Orchard Lake Military School at Orchard Lake, Mich. He then attended Ohio State University where he graduated as a dental surgeon. Colonel Gunkel

practiced at his profession but a few years in Greenville and then entered the Army, where he served for a period of 15 years with various regiments. Much of this service was in the Philippine Islands.

Just before the close of the World War, Colonel Gunkel was ordered to France, but contracting pneumonia he was detained at the port of embarkation in New York when the armistice was signed. He

retired shortly after the close of the war with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Gunkel is survived by his widow, Mrs. Romie Turner Gunkel, one sister, Mrs. Julia G. Park, Tientsin, China, and one brother, Dr. Joseph G. Gunkel of Hamilton, Ohio.

Funeral services were held at his residence, Monday, April 19, 1937, and interment was in Greenville, Ohio, Tuesday, April 20.

## Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

### Born

**BOND**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., April 10, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Eason J. Bond, Inf., USA, a son, Eason Jackson Bond, Jr., grandson of Mr. George Robert Bond of Atlanta, Ga., and grandson of Col. and Mrs. Fred R. Brown, Inf., USA, of Urbana, Ill.

**BRUCE**—Born at Binghamton, N. Y., April 21, 1937, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Craven Bruce, a daughter, Adele Austin, granddaughter of Mrs. Harry Taylor and the late Maj. Gen. Taylor, former chief of Engineers, USA. Mr. Bruce was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1922.

**DAVIS**—Born at Coco Solo, Canal Zone, April 21, 1937, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. James White Davis, USN, a daughter, Jean Lundeen.

**GRAHAM**—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 19, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Luke Bruce Graham, Inf., USA, of Ft. Washington, Md., a son, William Bruce, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. W. F. Wiek, DC, USA, of Ft. Brown, Tex.

**HARDY**—Born at Childrens Hospital, Chattanooga, Tenn., April 23, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Woodson Hardy, MC, USA, a son, Perlam Burrows Hardy, II.

**HIGGINS**—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., April 24, 1937, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Gerald J. Higgins, Inf., USA, a son, Robert Martin.

**KENYON**—Born at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., April 27, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Howard N. Kenyon, USMC, a daughter, Ella Seofield.

**MARKS**—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., April 15, 1937, to S. Sgt. and Mrs. George Edward Marks, VC, USA, a daughter, Betty Kay Marks.

**RODIECK**—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., April 17, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. L. H. Rodieck, AC, USA, a son, Robert William.

**ROUNDS**—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., April 16, 1937, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Clinton Stillwell Rounds, USN, a daughter.

**WALLINGFORD**—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., April 17, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. James Stuart Wallingford, USA-Ret., a son, James Frank Wallingford.

### Married

**CONE-CHURCHILL**—Married at Ft. Wayne, Mich., April 21, 1937. Miss Laura Churchill, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James M. Churchill, Inf., USA, to 1st Lt. John Drury Cone, Inf., USA.

**ELKINS-RUSH**—Married at Langley Field, Va., April 27, 1937. Miss Sheridan Wood Rush, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman S. Rush, DC, USA, to Lt. Marshall A. Elkins, AC, USA.

**FIELDING-HALL**—Married at La Jolla, Calif., April 21, 1937. Miss Faith Pomeroy Hall to Lt. (jg) Ralph E. Fielding, MC, USN.

**FOWLER-ADAMS**—Married at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., April 20, 1937. Mrs. Margaret Naylor Adams, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William K. Naylor, USA, to Capt. Halstead C. Fowler, FA, USA, son of Mrs. Halstead Parker Fowler and the late Captain Fowler, New York National Guard.

**GREENHALGH-DAVIS**—Married at Denver, Colo., Thursday, Feb. 18, 1937. Miss Edwina Conklin Davis, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis, USA-Ret., to 1st Lt. Paul Ready Greenhalgh, USA-Ret.

**HAROLD-LEONARD**—Married at St. Thomas Church, Washington, D. C., Saturday, April 24, 1937. Miss Grace Mary Leonard to Mr. Edward Ellsworth Harold, son of Lt. Col. Robert P. Harold, USA-Ret.

**MACARTHUR-FAIRCLOTH**—Married at New York City, N. Y., April 30, 1937. Miss Jean Marie Faircloth to General Douglas MacArthur, USA.

**MANCHESTER-WILMOT**—Married at Port Chester, N. Y., April 24, 1937. Miss

Constance Wilmot to Mr. Horace Henry Manchester, Jr., who was graduated from the Army Flying School, Kelly Field, Tex.

**OLSEN-BIBB**—Married at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., March 14, 1937. Miss Katherine E. Bibb, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Lewis B. Bibb, MC, USA, to Mr. Elmer Winfield Olsen.

**SWANSON-McMURRAY**—Married at Lewisburg, W. Va., April 18, 1937. Miss Margaret Ida McMurray, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence M. McMurray, Inf., USA, to Mr. Irving W. Swanson.

**TAYLOR-INSINGER**—Married at La Jolla, Calif., April 22, 1937. Miss Patricia Louise Insinger, daughter of Col. S. N. Insinger of San Francisco and Mrs. George B. Hayes of La Jolla, to Lt. (jg) Robert Lee Taylor, USN.

### Died

**ATKINSON**—Died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., April 27, 1937. Lt. Col. Bert M. Atkinson, USA-Ret.

**BELKNAP**—Died at Honolulu, T. H., April 10, 1937. Edward Henry Belknap, Chief Electrician, USN.

**CRAIG**—Died April 16, 1937. Lt. John Francis Craig, USN-Ret.

**DALY**—Died at Glendale, Long Island, April 27, 1937. Sgt. Dan Daly, USMC-Ret.

**DARCHE**—Died at Bradley, Ill., April 16, 1937. Lt. (jg) Harris A. Darche (ChC), USN-Ret.

**ENSOR**—Died at San Diego, Calif., April 11, 1937. S. Sgt. Arthur Ensor, USA-Ret.

**FISHER**—Died near Pilot Point, Tex., April 21, 1937. 2nd Lt. Robert S. Fisher, AC, USA.

**FLAHERTY**—Died at Perry Point, Md., April 21, 1937. Sgt. Walter S. Flaherty, USA.

**GRAHAM**—Died at Takoma Park, Md., April 19, 1937. Laura S. N. Graham, Army Nurse Corps.

**INGALLS**—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., April 21, 1937. Capt. Fred A. Ingalls, AC, USA.

**JASPER**—Died at George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C., Monday, April 26, 1937. Mrs. Elizabeth G. Jasper, widow of Capt. Robert T. Jasper, USN, and mother of Mrs. DuBose, wife of Rear Adm. William G. DuBose (CC), USN.

**KENYON**—Died at Newport, R. I., April 24, 1937. Lt. Comdr. Ernest Monroe Kenyon, USN-Ret.

**LAMBERT**—Died at Baltimore, Md., April 24, 1937. Capt. Richard M. Lambert, Inf., Maryland National Guard.

**LEAHY**—Died suddenly at Flushing, L. I., N. Y., recently. Mrs. Dorothy Leahy, wife of 1st Lt. Paul A. Leahy, CAC, USA, and daughter of Lane P. Bodley, of Doylestown, Pa.

**MACKALL**—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., April 28, 1937. Col. Samuel T. Mackall, (Inf.), GSC, USA, father of Mrs. Deichmann, wife of 1st Lt. Matthew K. Deichmann, CAC, USA.

**POTTS**—Died at San Francisco, Calif., April 17, 1937. Mrs. Temple M. Potts, widow of Capt. Temple M. Potts, USN.

**SAGE**—Died at Schuyler, Va., April 26, 1937. Col. William H. Sage, USA, resigned and formerly of the Engineer Reserve.

**TOWNER**—Died at San Diego, Calif., April 19, 1937. Mrs. Margaret M. Towner, wife of Lt. George C. Towner, USN.

**WALZ**—Died at San Juan, P. R., April 28, 1937. 1st Lt. Paul C. H. Walz, Inf., USA.

## MEMORIALS at ARLINGTON

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# MERCHANT MARINE



# FINANCE

## Rivers and Harbors Congress

A strong plea for Congressional appropriations for flood control throughout the United States was made Wednesday at the final two-day session of the 32d annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

In an unanimous resolution the Congress ask that "ample funds should be provided at once to construct flood control projects already authorized by Congress. There should be no stint where human life and human misery are involved."

"Nothing substantial has been undertaken to prevent a recurrence of these catastrophes, largely through lack of appropriation," the resolution pointed out, referring to recent flood disasters.

The Congress went on record as in favor of "the constructive program for development of our national watersheds," "a long range policy to preserve the public domain," advocating soil and water sources conservation and reforestation, and adequate appropriations for the Merchant Marine.

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring in an address before the Congress, April 26 stated:

The War Department is gratified with the prompt action of the four New England States of Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts in agreeing to an interstate compact, which will permit their compliance with the requirements of local cooperation established in the Flood Control Act, and at

the same time will reserve for the states the right to develop the reservoirs in the future for other and additional purposes, and which is now being submitted to the legislatures of the respective states for approval. This compact, if adopted by the states and approved by Congress, will point the way to a closer cooperation between the states and Federal Government in the execution of measures for the conservation and utilization of our national water resources. These states desire to retain a measure of state control in reservoirs provided within their jurisdiction, as do the States of Pennsylvania and New York, who have already enacted legislation to provide for full cooperation with the Federal Government.

The cooperation of the states, rather than their agencies and subdivisions thereof, is essential to the successful execution of a national flood control program.

## Plan Flight Pay Study

(Continued from Page 743)

kind of transportation from one end of the field to the other, work is not going to be done as promptly as it otherwise might be done. The use of that transportation is mostly in Government business during the hours of the day.

## Flight Pay in Foreign Armies

In response to a request from the committee a summary of flight pay percentages was inserted in the record as follows:

France: From approximately 105 per cent for second lieutenants to approximately 18 per cent for general officers.

Italy: From approximately 100 per cent for first lieutenants to approximately 25 per cent for general officers.

Japan: For pilots not instructors, from approximately 85 per cent for second lieutenants to approximately 10 per cent for the air fleet commander. For pilots, instructors, approximately 127 per cent for second lieutenants to approximately 42 per cent for majors.

Russia: For all grades, approximately 25 per cent more than for the corresponding grade in the Infantry.

Great Britain: The British Army and the Royal Air Force are entirely separate. Each has its own rates of pay for its personnel. In the Royal Air Force the general duties branch consists of the personnel who are required to fly. The rates of pay for the general duties branch are higher than those of the remainder of the Royal Air Force.

A table of General Duty pay in the Royal Air Force showed pay ranging from \$3,141 per year for flight lieutenants to \$14,486 for the Air Chief Marshal.

## Status of Promotion

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ter plus those recently placed on promotion list embraced by signal numbers 4115 to 4437, inclusive.

July 1, 1937—Eddie R. Sanders, John R. McKnight, Jr., Dudley W. Morton.

August 1, 1937—Lynne C. Quiggle.

## MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

May 1, 1937

Last commissioned Last to make number

Louis McC. Little Louis McC. Little

James J. Meade James J. Meade

Joseph A. Russell Joseph A. Russell

William B. Croka William B. Croka

John Kalut Arthur D. Challacombe

Raymond F. Crist, Jr. William A. Willis

William M. Hudson Reynolds H. Hayden

## Promotion On the Retired List

Officers of the Army now retired or who may be retired for physical disability and who have been commended for their performance of duty in actual combat with the enemy during the World War by the head of the executive department or division commander under whose jurisdiction such duty was performed shall be placed upon the retired list with the rank of the next higher grade under the terms of a bill introduced by Senator Sheppard this week. No additional pay would be provided under the bill.

Extension of the present law conferring such promotion upon some classes of retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps would be amended to include all retired naval personnel under a bill proposed by Representative Phillips.

## Army Efficiency and 201 Files

During the course of the hearings on the Army appropriations bill, the text of which was made public this week, there was considerable discussion regarding the availability to officers of the Army of their efficiency reports and their 201 files. Representative Snyder, chairman of the Subcommittee, appeared much interested in granting officers access to their entire record.

Excerpts from the discussion, which came up during the testimony of Maj. Gen. Edgar T. Conley, The Adjutant General, follow:

Mr. Snyder. General, last year you will recall the question of fitness reports and your so-called "201 file" were briefly discussed. Fitness reports happened to be a topic of considerable discussion during the Navy hearings this year. The more I think about it, the more I feel that both services are pursuing a course that is decidedly unfair to their officers.

I understand that a fitness report of a derogatory character is brought to the attention of the officer reported upon. Is that correct?

General Conley. That is correct.

Mr. Snyder. Well, just what definition do you apply to the word "derogatory"?

General Conley. Anything that is unfavorable. Whenever an efficiency report contains entries which may be considered in any sense unfavorable and it appears the officer has not already seen the report, it is returned to the reporting officer with instructions that it be sent to the officer for remark.

Mr. Snyder. A derogatory report and a mediocre report are not, I should say, synonymous.

General Conley. No.

Mr. Snyder. And yet each would militate against an officer's advancement.

General Conley. No; I would not say that. However, I might add that the selection of officers for assignment to important duties is made, in general, from among those officers whose records indicate they possess the qualifications necessary to perform efficiently the duty to which they are to be assigned. It stands that an officer receiving mediocre efficiency reports may on account of such reports fail to be selected for important duty which he may desire.

Mr. Snyder. General, it may be that I have been misinformed, but my understanding is that there have been instances of fitness reports of a not very glowing character not being called to the attention of officers. If only those reports which contain derogatory comments or remarks are sent to officers, then they just do not know the kind of a record they are building up for themselves. Is not that true?

General Conley. No; that is not necessarily true. While an officer may not know for certain the kind of reports he may be receiving, I believe the average officer has a fair idea of the kind of record he is building for himself. He can tell from the type of duty to which he is, in general, assigned, and the comments made from time to time with reference thereto, whether his work is just satisfactory or he is performing his duty in an outstanding manner.

Mr. Snyder. General, it just seems to me, aside from the unfairness to the individual, that we have a large investment in every officer, not only for the initial training of those who are graduates of the Military Academy, but in their subsequent employment and training, and if the man himself can be helped in improving his efficiency and officer qualities, every reasonable means should be afforded him to do so.

Any officer who calls at the Department and asks to see his file of fitness reports or efficiency records is permitted to do so, I understand.

General Conley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Snyder. But an officer who never gets to Washington, and I assume there are many officers who never do, or certainly many of them who do not, except at wide intervals, never has an opportunity to see his file, notwithstanding how many reports there may be in that file, not necessarily of a derogatory character, but of a character inimical to his chances for advancement.

General Conley. I cannot answer that in one word, Mr. Chairman. Our theory is this. Every report of an unfavorable nature is sent to the officer by the reporting officer, so he sees the whole report, and he has a chance to answer it.

When the report comes into the War Department we look it over very carefully, and if we find that any report is made, or any remark is made on that report—that may not be of a favorable nature, in other words—of an unfavorable nature, and it is found that the local commander has failed to show it to the officer, we send it back to him at once. So

(Continued on next Page)

## Financial Digest

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on April 21 shows a decrease of \$25,000,000 in total loans and investments, increases of \$84,000,000 in demand deposits, adjusted and \$13,000,000 in time deposits, and decreases of \$79,000,000 in Government deposits, \$116,000,000 in deposits credited to domestic banks, and \$56,000,000 in balances with domestic banks.

Loans to brokers and dealers in New York City increased \$7,000,000, loans to brokers and dealers outside New York increased \$1,000,000, and loans on securities to others (except banks) declined \$1,000,000. Holdings of acceptances and commercial paper bought declined \$3,000,000, real estate loans increased \$3,000,000, and loans to banks increased \$2,000,000. "Other loans" increased \$7,000,000 in the San Francisco district and \$5,000,000 in the Philadelphia district, but declined \$1,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

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Profits (Earned) ..... 875,913.92

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## Army Supply Bill Passes

(Continued from First Page)

"We are short of tanks," Mr. Snyder continued, "we are short of semi-automatic rifles; we are short of anti-aircraft guns and accessory equipment; we are short of motors and combat cars; we are short of ammunition; we are short of essential equipment and supplies of many kinds and varieties—Signal Corps, Chemical Warfare, Engineer Corps, Ordnance, and so on; and when I say short, I mean very short, and the greater portion of it would take months to procure in an emergency."

Referring to bills pending before the Bureau of the Budget to provide an officer increase and construction at Army posts, Mr. Snyder said that "It borders on the ridiculous to add these sort of things" in the face of material shortages "which could not be wholly met in a year or 18 months if all the money in the world were available."

Discussing the economy drive that is being pressed in Congress, the military appropriations chairman termed the flat 10 per cent reduction plan as "foolish," and urged adoption of the Cannon proposal for a 15 per cent discretionary cut instead.

"Possibly, Mr. Chairman, I may offend the sensibilities of some when I speak of the inadequacy of this Budget at a time when we are told Federal income and outgo are appreciably out of step," he said. "That causes me concern just as it does you. But I maintain if there must be curtailment, that it must be selective curtailment; that priorities do and must obtain; and that national defense preparation, in reasonable measure, Army and Navy, by the very nature of things, must stand in the forefront."

Showing the impossibility of cutting ten per cent from the Army bill without seriously affecting the National Defense, Mr. Snyder asked:

"Are you ready to say cut \$26,000,000 off of personnel? That would be personnel's share of a 10 per cent cut."

"When we have 165,000 enlisted men in the Regular Army, as we shall have by the end of this fiscal year, there will be but 122,312 scattered all over the United States. Will anyone here contend that that is an excessive number?"

"But the Regular Army would not and should not be made to bear the whole cut. Under this bill the National Guard will close the next fiscal year with 205,000 officers and men. Are you prepared to reduce the number?"

"If you say let personnel alone, are you willing to advocate cutting other objects apart from the Air Corps—and I have indicated them to you—\$42,000,000? Frankly, I think such a course would be nothing short of ridiculous."

The bill was taken up for amendments yesterday.

On motion of the appropriations committee the proviso that all members of the Army be citizens was amended to exclude the Philippine Scouts.

Representative Cochran, chairman of the expenditures committee, questioned members of the committee as to the restriction stating that his committee had a general bill of this nature dealing with both the Army and Navy which they hope to report next week. He said he favored the measure but wanted to know whether or not the provisions might work hardships. Representative Stearns assured him for the committee that the amendment offered had been drawn in the War Department and they had no further objections to the section.

Representative Taber attempted to hold the number of enlisted men next year to the average for this year, 156,000, but his amendment was defeated by a viva voce vote.

An amendment offered by Delegate Dimond to establish an air base in Alaska was defeated. Representative Thomason started a lengthy discussion of Army housing needs when he objected to the committee's view in recommending funds for certain Army housing and omitting others out.

Two legislative provisions in the bill were eliminated on points of order raised by Representative Lister Hill, chairman of the Military Affairs committee. The

first would have repealed some of the authority to purchase land at West Point granted in the act of March 3, 1931, and the other authorized the acquisition of land in Mississippi for National Guard purchase.

Another legislative provision prohibiting the use of lighter-than-air craft except balloons, which may become unsafe by July 1, 1938, was stricken out by a point of order raised by Representative Harter.

The bill was passed by the House yesterday without any changes in the amounts recommended by the committee.

## Army Efficiency Reports

(Continued from Preceding Page)

he knows anything unfavorable that may be on his report.

Mr. Terry. Does he get an opportunity to answer it?

General Conley. Yes; he sees the whole report and he reads it over, and he has plenty of time to answer it and submit anything he wants to submit in connection therewith.

Mr. Snyder. Now, General, going back to the so-called "201 file": You stated last year, "We do not let them see the 201 file." Now, in connection with that, I should like to read from the recent Navy hearings, as follows:

Admiral Andrews. Every officer has a right, when he comes to Washington, to see every single report, every letter, and everything on his record. That is correct, sir.

Mr. Umstead. Then, there is no secret record which cannot be examined by any officer, any affected officer, in the Naval Establishment.

Admiral Andrews. That is correct, sir.

Mr. Umstead. And, of course, a letter coming in from sources within or without the Naval Establishment, seriously reflecting upon a naval officer, I assume is taken up with him immediately.

Admiral Andrews. Immediately, yes, sir; and it is not placed on his record until we thoroughly investigate and find there is some substantiating reason for it, or facts.

Why should not the Army, General, pursue that policy?

General Conley. We do, so far as the man's efficiency is concerned. If there is any remark in any case affecting a man's efficiency, to which he has not already replied, or had an opportunity for a come-back, we send it to him. We do not show the officer his 201 file, because there is nothing on it that affects his efficiency. Sometimes statements are made about an officer, not derogatory to his character, or affecting his efficiency, which it would not be good policy to show the officer. It would not do him any good.

Mr. Terry. It does him a lot of harm, does it not, General?

General Conley. No; not a bit. There is nothing derogatory to his character. It may be a question of an assignment, or something like that. The person making the request would not want the officer to know about it. I have not in mind right now an example of that, but there are not many of them.

Colonel Taylor. There are cases where an officer writes in saying that he does not want a particular officer on an assignment, stating his reasons. That would not affect that officer's efficiency.

General Conley. That is what it comes to; some person might have a grudge against an officer, and it would not do the officer any good to see that. It does not affect his efficiency.

Mr. Snyder. As to both services—and I realize it would occasion considerable additional work—I am inclined to believe that a method should be found whereby every officer should be supplied with a copy of every paper that the record offices here in Washington place in his file; otherwise, it seems to me, in many instances, it would in a sense be tantamount to condemning a man without opportunity to put up a defense.

General Conley. In the first place, that would be an interminable job. The 201 files, as a rule, are loaded down with a record of every routine transaction; that is, every little thing that happens in connection with the officer. He asks for leave; he wants transportation; he wants something for his family, things of that kind. All of those little things go in that file.

Since we do show an officer everything that affects his efficiency, which is essential for him to know, I do not believe it would be worth while to attempt to do what you propose there, Mr. Chairman.

## Marine Non-Com Eligibles

The Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps has approved the recommendations of the Noncommissioned Officers Promotion Board for promotion to the grades indicated:

Master Tech. Sgts. (Signal Troops)

Tech. Sgt. Richard Burgess

Tech. Sgt. George W. Cannon

Tech. Sergeant (Signal Troops)

Staff Sgt. John D. Mooney

Staff Sgt. Frederick D. Davis

Staff Sgt. Norman H. Junegers  
Staff Sgt. James D. Gay  
Staff Sgt. Robert I. Bryan

Staff Sergeants (Signal Troops)

Sgt. John W. Webber

Sgt. Stephen Lesko

Sgt. Edward C. Thoenmes

Sgt. Conrad G. Meeks

Sgt. Quillin L. Strickland

Sgt. Carl H. Gustavson

Sgt. Hubert N. Thomas

Sgt. Jasper J. Gillette

Staff Sergeants (Clerical)

Sgt. Bert A. Green

Sgt. Sidney A. Guy

Sgt. Carl H. Glaser

Sgt. Robert M. Hendrickson

Sgt. Harold L. Cook

Sgt. Chat Speight

Sgt. Raymond M. Becker

Sgt. Elmer P. Goree

## USNA Graduates to Marine Corps

Following is the list of 25 Naval Academy graduates to be commissioned in the Marine Corps in June:

W. M. Brown	W. D. Smith
J. G. Walsh, Jr.	G. G. Narter
R. T. Vance	H. D. Adams
W. M. Kessler	J. A. Gerath, Jr.
A. W. Fisher, Jr.	A. C. Robertson
P. R. Byrum, Jr.	R. F. Ruge
R. J. Morrell, Jr.	J. R. Lirette
D. E. Huey	T. A. Cullane, Jr.
D. E. Kuhn	J. R. Bromeyer
M. Adelman	T. R. Stokes
J. C. Bennett	R. C. West
C. A. Barringer, Jr.	R. L. Vroome
A. J. Stuart	

## Naval Reserve Bill

Following the disapproval of the proposed Naval Reserve bill by the Bureau of the Budget, Representative Melvin J. Maas, R. of Minn., this week introduced on his own behalf the Navy Department draft of legislation.

Drafted by a conference of Regular Navy and Marine Corps and Reserve officers last year, the measure provides a new basic law for the Reserve. Representative Maas, who as a lieutenant colonel of Marine Corps Reserve, serving in the conference helped draw the Navy Department measures, has altered the draft slightly in accordance with his own views, he stated.

Under the terms of the bill, the present transferred Fleet Naval Reserve is renamed the "Transferred Regular Reserve." Ex-officers and ex-enlisted men of the Regular Navy may be assigned to this branch, it is said. Enlisted men transferred to this branch may be required to perform two months active duty in each four year period, it is specified.

The bill also provides for the "United States Naval Reserve," which shall have three branches, the "Fleet Naval Reserve" corresponding to the present organized drilling units, the "Volunteer Naval Reserves" as at present and the "Merchant Marine Naval Reserve." The Marine Corps Reserve is similarly organized except, of course, for the latter branch. The number of officers of the ranks above lieutenant commander in the Fleet Naval Reserve shall be 1/2 of 1 per cent of the enlisted men of this branch, it is said. Distribution of these officers in the surface, class, aviation class and staff corps shall be as the Secretary of Navy shall determine from time to time, it is specified.

In the Fleet Marine Reserve, the number of officers of the grades above major, shall be proportionate to those in the Regular Marine Corps. In the Volunteer Naval Reserve, Merchant Marine Naval Reserve and Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve, the number in the higher grades is fixed at 2 per cent of the actual number of commissioned officers in each of these branches.

In time of peace, it is provided that there shall be one rear admiral in the Naval Reserve and one brigadier general in the Marine Reserve. The bill also provides that 500 Naval Reserve officers below the rank of lieutenant commander and 100 Marine Reserve officers of comparable rank may be assigned to one year tours of active duty. When mobilized with the Regular Navy for war, it is specified that each officer of the Regular Navy shall take precedence next after that officer of the Regular Navy of the same grade whose length of service in such grade is one half that of the Reserve officer.

Age in grade retirement is provided as follows: 40 years, ensigns or lieutenants, junior grade; 46 years, lieutenant; 52 years, lieutenant commander, 58 years, commander. Retirement with pay is provided for Reservists with at least 20 years active duty.

It is provided that an officer of the Regular Navy shall be assigned as Administrator of Reserve Affairs who shall be an assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The latter official is given the rank of vice admiral under the bill.

## Change Officers' Positions

The Senate Military Committee yesterday reported a bill (S. 602), which would change the original data of commission of a small group of majors of Infantry who were graduates of the Texas A. M. College in 1907, and raise them on the promotion list.

## Approve Pacific Air Bases

Authorization for two new naval aviation bases on the Pacific Coast was voted by the House Naval Committee this week.

The committee ordered reported a Senate bill permitting the projected San Francisco Bay base to be built on the Benton Field-Alameda site, prohibiting any construction at all, however, until a clear title to the Alameda tract has been conveyed to the Government, and then approved the establishment of a naval air station at Tongue Point, Ore., a project which is opposed by the Navy Department. The cost limitations of both measures were reduced by the committee.

Amendment of the Benton Field bill was made after testimony before the committee revealed that because of the refusal of Congress last year to authorize payment of \$290,000 for purchase of a lease held by the Curtis-Wright Co., on the land that the City of Alameda proposes to give to the Navy for a base a clear title cannot be conveyed. Having acquired the adjoining Benton Field from the Army, the Navy Department proposed that it be given authority to use both sites and start construction on ground already owned by the Government pending transfer of the Alameda tract.

This the committee refused to do, taking the stand that title might never be conveyed to the Government. Navy witnesses stated that Benton Field alone would make an acceptable seaplane base, but that as a base for carrier-based landplanes it would be unsatisfactory without the additional land. The construction at Benton that the Navy desired to start immediately was with reference only to seaplane facilities, it was said. The committee, however, ruled against this and only agreed to report the bill, after the Department suggested that it be amended to authorize construction on both tracts, when title to the Alameda site vests in the Government. Following the spirit of economy now underway, the committee cut the authorization for the completed base from \$14,500,000 asked by the Department to \$13,000,000.

The expectation that the title complications as to the Alameda land would be straightened out, was voiced by Representative Carter, whose California district includes the projected base. He told the committee that under the lease which now blocks a conveyance, the Curtis-Wright Co., is required to do some \$400,000 worth of dredging by Dec. 31, 1937, that they undoubtedly will not perform this condition and that the City of Alameda will revoke the lease on that date and thus be able to convey the land to the Government.

In voting to report legislation authorizing a naval air base in the mouth of the Columbia River at Tongue Point, Ore., the committee cut the authorized cost from \$1,500,000 to \$1,250,000. Opposed by the Navy Department as being unnecessary—the site is only about 100 miles from the present Sand Point, Wash., naval air station—establishment of the base was strongly pressed by the Oregon congressional delegation to defend the Columbia River valley.

## Reviews 7th Regiment

Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, reviewed the 7th Regiment of the New York National Guard in New York City, April 23.

## Report Army Supply Bill

(Continued from Page 730)

Lake area and the authorization canceled for the acquisition of the additional areas. The accompanying bill is drawn accordingly. It appropriated an additional \$150,000, making a total of \$581,000, for buying all the land within the first priority, which includes Popolopen Lake itself, and repeals the authorization for the acquisition of any other areas.

**Committee additions.**—The committee is adding to the bill provision for accepting a donation of land for National Guard training purposes in the State of Mississippi, and an appropriation of \$390,000 for buying those areas not owned by the Government in the vicinity of Murgo Lake, Calif., where the Army conducts a gunnery and bombing range.

### Military Posts

Apart from such construction as may be proceeded with at Air Corps posts under the general terms of the so-called Wilcox Act, approved August 12, 1935, no authority exists for construction of new buildings at military posts, beyond the construction authorized at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., by the act approved June 4, 1936 (49 Stat., 1462). Consequently, the Budget is confined to the authorized projects at Edgewood Arsenal and to Air Corps projects, and, as to the latter, all in continuance of work in progress, except the proposed northwestern air base. There follows an itemization of the Budget proposals:

Edgewood Arsenal (Chemical Warfare) ..... \$1,114,000  
Rolling Field, D. C. .... 746,000  
Northwestern air base, Washington ..... 625,000  
Albrook Field, Panama Canal Zone. .... 717,000  
Hickham Field, Hawaii ..... 2,250,000  
Air Corps Depot, Sacramento, Calif. .... 3,000,000  
Langley Field, Va. .... 203,000

Total ..... \$9,715,000

**Edgewood Arsenal.**—Members of the committee have visited the establishment since the presentation of the Budget, and feel that there is justification for the item only in the event the policy is to be to have all chemical warfare manufacture and the great bulk of the storage, except that without the continental limits of the United States, concentrated in one establishment. It is believed that the matter is one which should be studied by the War Department and the Military Affairs Committee. Consequently, the appropriation is not recommended.

**Rolling Field, D. C.**—In addition to the \$746,000 included in the Budget and recommended by the committee for going forward with the development, there will need to be appropriated in the future approximately \$430,000 to round out the project as presently mapped.

**Northwestern Air Base.**—The amount of the estimate (\$625,000), which the committee is recommending, is for building runways (\$370,000), hangars and field shops (\$225,000), and for providing for gasoline storage and distribution. Complete development is estimated to cost \$5,393,000.

**Albrook Field.**—This field, situated on the Pacific side of the Panama Canal Zone, is not adequately equipped with runways or hangars. The amount proposed in the Budget and bill (\$717,000) is to be applied to such uses and will need to be supplemented later by approximately \$1,280,000.

**Hickham Field.**—The total cost of development is estimated to be \$17,000,000. The Budget and bill provide \$2,250,000 for going forward with the work.

**Air Corps Depot, Sacramento.**—The total cost of the project is \$7,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 has been appropriated. The remainder is provided in the Budget and accompanying bill.

**Langley Field, Va.**—The First Deficiency Act, 1936, carried an appropriation of \$300,000 to build runways at this field for the accommodation of large bombing planes. The Budget and bill include \$203,000 for completing the project. The committee has added an item of \$75,000 for the erection of a school building at this field for the accommodation of children of personnel living on the post.

**Barksdale Field, La.**—The committee's attention was drawn to the complete absence of a place of worship at this establishment. It is understood that a sufficiently commodious and appropriate edifice can be provided at a cost of \$75,000. The committee is recommending the appropriation of that amount.

**Signal Corps—Radio**  
The Budget and bill carry a net increase of \$401,114 under this branch, upon which aviation and combat arms and mechanized forces are creating heavy demands for radio equipment, but particularly aviation. The current appropriation act made available \$1,724,435 to provide all Army airplanes on hand and on order, including 1937 procurements, except primary training planes, with suitable and adequate radio equipment. A modification in the airplane procurement program, underestimated unit costs of certain types of radio equipment, and certain changes in such equipment have brought about a deficit of \$784,655 in the current year allocation. To

take care of this deficit and provide equipment for planes in the 1938 procurement program, the estimate is \$2,300,735. However, since the preparation of the Budget bids have disclosed that on one very important piece of equipment—a radio compass used both for navigational purposes and instrument landing—the estimate is about one-third of the bid price. The required number of this instrument for the fiscal years 1937 and 1938 is 722, and with current funds and the amount in the Budget but 281 instruments may be bought. The additional 441 will cost, it is estimated, \$1,102,500, and the

committee has added contract authorization to the appropriation for the Signal Corps to take care of this deficit.

The bill, in agreement with the Budget, includes \$214,040 for radio equipment for combat arms and mechanized forces, which is an increase of \$79,590, and there is included an item of \$100,000 for the procurement of 2,500 miles of special-type wire used in field operations to replenish a rapidly diminishing stock.

### Ordnance Department

For "Ordnance service and supplies" the estimate is \$21,993,000, which exceeds the cur-

rent year appropriation by \$5,796,630. The committee is proposing approval of the estimate, plus an addition of \$144,000, all but a negligible amount of the increase is for ammunition.

There follows a break-down of planned materiel procurement, embracing mechanization and modernization:  
Balance of initial equipment for First Cavalry Brigade, Mechanized ..... \$1,002,904  
Provide mechanized combat vehicles for First Cavalry Division. .... 145,000

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Report Army Supply Bill (Continued from Preceding Page)

Provide light tanks .....	1,979,030
Balance of initial equipment of Sixty-ninth Coast Artillery Anti- aircraft Regiment .....	579,822
Provide 81 mm mortars .....	72,897
Provide 75 mm gun carriages, M2 ..	232,736
Provide 75 mm howitzers (wheeled)	349,300
Provide modernized automatic rifles, caliber .30, Browning 1918, with hipods and butt plates .....	40,500
Provide carts, hand, machine gun, infantry .....	45,003
Provide aiming circles, M1 for Field Artillery .....	27,000
Aircraft armament in accordance with the Air Corps program ....	960,214
Total .....	5,434,523

### Air Corps

There follows a comparison between the current appropriation, the Budget estimate for 1938, and the accompanying bill:

Direct appro- priation	1937	Budget	Bill
Less amount included in foregoing to meet prior- year con- tract autho- rization ....	\$59,397,714	\$60,500,000	\$60,500,000
New avail- ability (cash) ..	51,710,961	49,830,214	49,830,214
Plus new con- tract autho- rization ....	10,609,786	10,462,000	17,215,300
Available for obli- gation ..	62,380,747	60,292,214	67,075,514

The foregoing excludes Ordnance and Signal Corps equipment, pay of military personnel, new construction at Air Corps stations and bases, acquisition of land, the expense of aviation to the National Guard and Organized Reserves, and certain other but relatively small items of expense. For all purposes, the total cost, fiscal year 1936, was \$86,171,420.91.

Of the direct appropriation in the Budget and accompanying bill (\$60,500,000, \$10,609,786 will go to satisfy the 1937 contract authorization, \$18,673,261 will be applied to new airplane procurement, \$4,400,200 will be employed in experimental and research work, and the remainder (\$26,756,753) will bear all of the cost incident to maintaining and operating Regular Army airplanes and air stations.

For the current fiscal year funds were provided to procure 500 airplanes for the Regular Army, 50 for the National Guard, and 15 for the Organized Reserves; total 565. It appears now that actual procurements will run 500 planes for the Regular Army, 45 for the National Guard, and 33 for the Organized Reserves; total 638. This variation is expected to ensue from a review of 1937 procurements, deferring procurement of certain more expensive types and buying more of less expensive types, orders for which otherwise would have been spread over 2 fiscal years. This course results in better prices by buying in quantity and produces also the advantage of having a stabilization of types for at least 2 years.

For 1938 the Budget was intended to provide for 432 airplanes for the Regular Army, 48 for the National Guard, and 33 for the Organized Reserves; total 513. Owing to several factors it now appears that to go forward with this program will require an additional \$6,783,300. The committee is proposing to take care of this by way of contract authorization, and, in connection with the matter, quotes the following from the testimony of the Chief of the Air Corps:

"Airplane and airplane engine manufacturers have stated to Air Corps officials that they are experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining materials required for Air Corps contracts as a result of existing conditions. These conditions are caused by labor agitation for increased wages and additional financial burdens imposed upon industry by the Social Security Act. The airplane and engine manufacturers are affected by these conditions in the same manner as other industries, as well as by the Walsh-Healey Act. Until the Secretary of Labor has completed necessary investigations and specified labor rates to be observed, it will not be possible to determine the extent to which the Walsh-Healey Act will affect 1938 prices."

"Air Corps audits have shown large losses incurred by important airplane manufacturers on the three recent Air Corps contracts. There is no doubt that contractors will endeavor to protect themselves against a repetition of these losses and that this protection will result in increased prices during 1938."

### Field Artillery Guns

Included in the foregoing tabulation is an item for modernizing twenty-eight 75-mm guns, at a cost of \$232,736. The unit cost last year was \$11,300. The unit cost now given is \$8,312. Provision heretofore has been made for the modernization of 84 guns. The present requirements for continental United States are 180 guns so modernized.

The Army is in possession of approximately 4,400 75-mm guns, all built 400 being of French manufacture. Of the total number, 1,084 thus far have been equipped merely for high-speed towage at a cost of approximately \$300 per gun. The more expensive change introduces mechanical means of elevation and traverse and other refinements.

Of the 4,400 total, there will remain after the 180 guns have been modernized in the more elaborate way, 2,132 guns on wooden wheels of practically no use in this day of motors. There was made available the present year \$144,000 for equipping upward of 400 such guns for high-speed towage. Tires, of course, would not be supplied, since the guns would be in disuse as reserve armament. The Department has delayed proceeding with the work and the committee is proposing the reappropriation of that \$144,000 and the appropriation of an additional \$144,000 with view to conditioning these guns over a 3-year period.

### Seacoast Defenses

The entire appropriation for seacoast defenses for the present fiscal year is \$8,518,991, and for 1938 the Budget includes a total of \$4,203,320. The committee believes that the program should go along more rapidly, particularly as regards antiaircraft guns and accessory equipment, as to which the Budget is lacking, apart from seacoast defenses, as to the Regular Army and the National Guard.

Under the Budget proposals, there would remain to be provided after the present fiscal year in the way of antiaircraft equipment \$3,633,529 for Panama, \$2,485,005 for Hawaii, and \$2,653,370 for the west coast, to say nothing of other coastal areas in the United States. As a step toward correcting the deficiencies indicated, the committee is proposing to add \$800,000 to the appropriation for seacoast defenses, earmarked for the procurement of mobile antiaircraft guns and mounts. This additional amount is divided; \$200,000 for the insular departments, and \$600,000 for Panama. Other than such guns as may be in course of procurement, the committee is inclined to view with disfavor any further installation of fixed antiaircraft guns.

### National Guard

The Budget includes an increase for the National Guard of \$1,634,921. Of that amount \$500,000 is intended for meeting the cost of an additional 5,000 increase in personnel, to be recruited during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1938. Also, there will be the whole cost during the fiscal year 1938 of the 5,000 increase to be enlisted during the last 3 months of the present fiscal year. To meet these costs and provide in some measure for material — clothing, ammunition, aviation, Signal Corps equipment, added expense of motorization, etc. — it has been represented to the committee, and it would seem to be obvious, that the guard will not be able to function within the amount allowed and either will incur a substantial deficiency or will be forced to divert material funds to meet personnel costs.

The committee has weighed carefully recommendations of the National Guard Association and has arrived at a figure of \$1,468,310, which, added to the Budget increase of \$1,634,921, would make available \$3,103,231 in excess of the amount available the current fiscal year. This amount, however, is roughly \$3,000,000 less than the increase advocated by the National Guard Association. The increase of \$1,468,310 which the committee is proposing in excess of the Budget is distributed as follows:

Procurement of forage, etc .....	\$65,760
Construction and maintenance, con- current camps .....	60,000
Maintenance and repair work, camps	10,000
Gas and oil, armory training .....	2,146
Correspondence courses .....	2,500
Transportation of Federal property.	7,000
Articles of the uniform .....	171,108
Ammunition .....	275,380
Ordnance equipment, supplies and repairs .....	9,200
Air Corps equipment, supplies and repairs .....	87,855
Signal Corps equipment, supplies and repairs .....	105,000
Engineer equipment, supplies and repairs .....	21,462
Prime movers and adapters, 155-mm guns .....	540,489
Pay of property and disbursing officers .....	44,400
Expenses, enlisted men of Regular Army .....	53,000
Band music .....	13,000
Total .....	1,468,310

The committee believes that in view of the lack of material, antiaircraft and otherwise, the National Guard should delay expanding

and should not press for further personnel expansion until at least a fair portion of the equipment so badly needed has been provided.

The committee is providing that property and disbursing officers shall be paid at a rate not less than \$2,400 per annum and that sergeant-instructors of the Regular Army, not supplied quarters in kind, shall be paid at the rate of \$35 per month for hire of quarters. All of these proposals were advocated by the National Guard Association and are considered meritorious.

### Organized Reserves Active duty trainees

	Estimated, 1937	Budget, 1938	Bill, 1938
14 days training .....	20,530	25,530	25,530
More than 15 days train- ing:			
Special service schools	176	176	176
Command and General Staff School .....	24	24	24
War Department Gen- eral Staff .....	7	8	8
With Air Corps .....	545	700	700
With Regular Army (Thomason Act) ....	969	500	1,000
Total .....	22,251	26,938	27,438

Under both the Budget and bill the number of officers to receive active duty training in one form or another would be greater by several thousand than in any prior year, and the numbers given in the table above exclude Reserve officers serving at Civilian Conservation Corps camps. That number has been running in excess of 7,000 during the present fiscal year.

### Reserve Officers' Training Corps

The estimate for this activity is \$4,255,570, which is \$330,276 below the current appropriation. Actually, there is an increase of \$187,574 for comparable objects, because \$517,850 appropriated for the current fiscal year for the establishment of new units will not be used and provision of a like amount for 1938 neither is recommended in the Budget nor by the Department. The actual increase of \$187,574 very largely is made up of increased demands for Quartermaster supplies, and equipment. There is an increase of \$17,804 for ammunition, and one of \$10,508 for overhaul and repair of equipment, other than motor vehicles.

The committee is recommending a direct appropriation of \$3,001,720 and a reappropriation of \$517,850, making the total available \$4,119,570, which is \$136,000 less than recommended in the Budget.

The Budget includes \$100,000 for the motorization of eight Field Artillery batteries. The committee is unwilling to endorse the proposal at this time. Some survey needs to be made of where we are heading and the future cost of this component. The establishment or conversion of units expensive to maintain is very apt to mean delay and possibly denial of recognition of new units not occasioning a heavy charge. The committee also is refusing to recommend the estimate of \$36,000 for the procurement of additional animals, of which, as previously indicated elsewhere in this report, there are 1,987 in the possession of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

### Civilian Military Training Camps

The Budget, current appropriation, and bill are all in the figure of \$2,275,000 for civilian military training camp activities. The actual number trained last summer (present fiscal year) was 31,480. By employing improved administrative methods, the Department expects to train 35,000 youths with the same amount of money.

### Legislative Provisions

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore enacted in any appropriation bill are recommended:

In connection with the appropriation "Salaries, Office of Chief of Ordnance."

Provided, That the services of such additional technical and clerical personnel as the Secretary of War may deem necessary may be employed only in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, to carry into effect the various appropriations for development, manufacture, storage and issue of ordnance and ordnance stores, to be paid from such appropriations: Provided further, That the expenditures on this account for the fiscal year 1938 shall not exceed \$54,800, and the Secretary of War shall each year, in the Budget, report to Congress the number of persons so employed, their duties, and the amount paid to each.

In connection with the appropriation "Pay and so forth of the Army."

Provided further, That no part of this or any other appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the pay of any per-

son, civil or military, not a citizen of the United States, unless in the employ of the Government or in a pay status under appropriations carried in this Act on July 1, 1937, nor for the pay of any such person beyond the period of enlistment or termination of employment; but nothing herein shall be construed as applying to instructors of foreign languages at the Military Academy or to persons employed outside of the continental limits of the United States except enlisted men of the Regular Army upon expiration of enlistment.

In connection with the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, of the Army."

Provided further, That, without deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and withdrawal on money regulations, receipts a public moneys from sale or other sources by officers of the Army on disbursing duty and charged in their official accounts, except receipts to be credited to river and harbor and flood control appropriations and retirement deductions, may be used by them as required for current expenditures, all necessary bookkeeping adjustments of appropriations, funds, and accounts to be made in the settlement of their disbursing accounts.

In connection with the subappropriation "Camps of instruction, National Guard."

Provided, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the settlement of claims (not exceeding \$500) for damages to or loss of private property incident to the operation of camps of instruction, either during the stay of National Guard units in such camps or while thereto or therefrom en route.

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